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For meaning of this number see page 317.

The world is a bundle of hay;
Mankind are the asses who pull;
Each tugs it a different way,
And the greatest of all is John Bull

—BYRON.

Edited by
HORATIO BOTTOMLEY.

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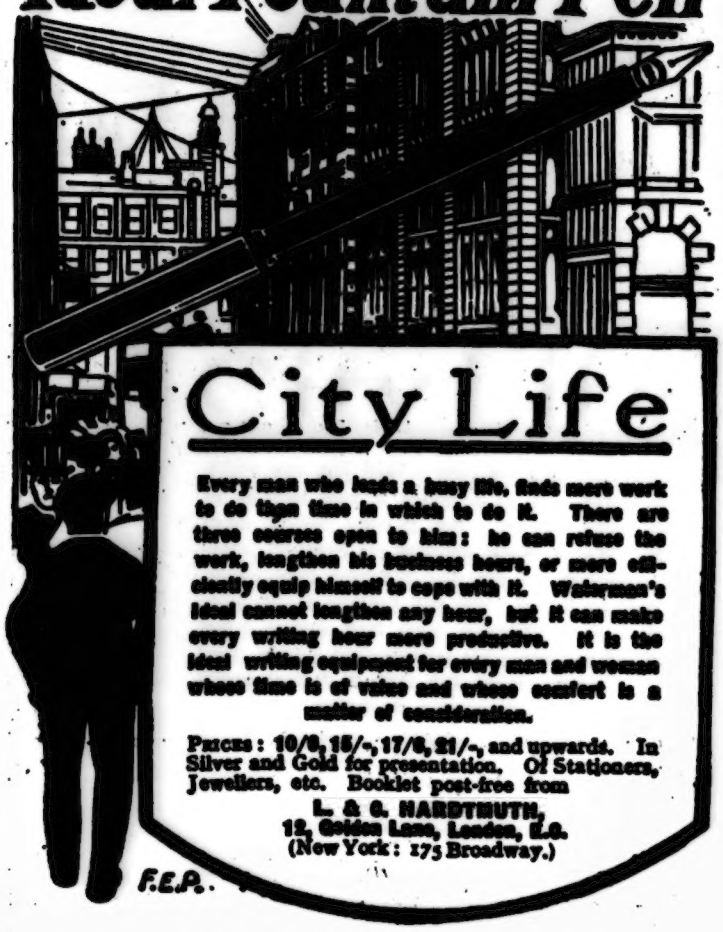

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THE WORLD, THE FLESH, AND THE DEVIL

[The Editor discourses upon passing events and topics of the day.]

In a recent issue we quoted the sentence in the Kaiser's letter to Lord Tweedmouth which referred to Lord Esher and his "drainage arrangements." We are now able to give the substance of the whole letter, which was the suggestion that there should be a mutual reduction of Naval Estimates, which the Kaiser believed "would go far to relieve the feeling that prevails in his country as to the hostility displayed in England towards Germany." The Kaiser significantly added that "it must be remembered that sometimes nations get out of hand." Other papers please copy—and contradict.

There will shortly be another bye-election in London—probably just after Easter.

Peckham is scarcely a topic to write or to talk about. It is a subject for thought. Whether the explanation be Beer or Coal or Bread; Lies or Truth; Indignation or Ignorance—the fact remains that every other election will be fought in very much the same way. Nor do we think the methods of either side will be found to greatly differ from those of the other. Chinese Slavery, now admitted to have been a misnomer, was as good a friend to the Ministerialists as any bogey trotted out by their opponents at Peckham. But over and above all, everyone who is not blind could discern the one grim figure of the Licensing Bill, whose hideous features frightened the working man quite as much as they alarmed the capitalist. It is 1895 over again. They may shout and fume and preach, but, as a political force, the Temperance party, as they so glibly dub themselves, don't count.

It is all as clear as daylight. The support of the teetotal fanatics to any Government is of small practical value in the fierce test of a fight at the polls, and the Government which allows itself to be dragged at their coat-tails invites disaster. That is history, and that is Peckham. The fanatical teetotalers do not represent this country. They do not represent the neutrals who, under our present electoral laws, carry elections for or against existing Governments. It is strange, to many people it is inexplicable, that this Licensing Bill is about the only measure in which the Government have gone the whole animal, from head to saveloys. In almost every other direction they have been at once timid and cautious. Half measures on the House of Lords, half measures on Chinese labour, half measures on Education, half measures on Home Rule, half measures on Income Tax revision, half measures, compromises, temporising everywhere—except this precious Bill, the one measure where they run slap bang against every working man who goes to the public-house for a glass of beer. Peckham is not a defeat; it is a disaster; and though with a re-shuffling of the cards Ministers will probably go on till next year, the memory of this Bill will survive to the end. Moreover, a defeat on Licensing is a victory for Protection.

The late Duke of Devonshire was not a man to be judged by the fact that he fell asleep over his own speeches, and very rarely woke up till he had delivered them. He was a man of remarkable influence. It is almost impossible to pick up a book of biography covering the period of his political activities without finding his power telling heavily in this direction or that. He was the last of the Whigs—well, let us say almost the last of the Whigs. But he had a solidity of character and a stolidity of temperament, and a detachment of view which made him at once a strong man among what is called the governing class—the men, that is to say, who shuffle and re-shuffle the trump cards

among them. He was heavy guns against you as well as heavy guns with you. He had principles without enthusiasms. Not even the Grand Old Man was able to cajole him or wheedle him. In every great crisis of political policy he had to be reckoned with; who counted without the Duke counted without his host. It was he, rather than Mr. Chamberlain, who knocked the bottom out of Gladstonian Home Rule; it was he who exploded the fiscal excesses of the orchidians. In a word, he was not only a figure, but a force; and now that he has gone to his bourne we again have it forced on us that the days of the giants have passed away, and all is mediocrity.

The charm of the Duke consisted largely in his pre-eminently John Bull qualities and his capacity for inspiring confidence. He was by no means what would be called good company, for he had practically no conversation, and the slowness of his utterance, combined with a brevity almost amounting to abruptness, rendered him by no means an exhilarating companion. But whenever he did say anything it was generally to the point, and he certainly possessed an exceptionally large stock of common sense. There was no foundation for the popular belief that he was a lazy man. Indeed, we have known few people more industrious, particularly in view of the fact that he was a very slow thinker. What we admired most about him was his absolute imperturbability. We were especially impressed by this when we heard him address an enormous meeting at the Queen's Hall soon after Mr. Chamberlain had declared for Protection. In the middle of one of his sentences the Duke was suddenly at a loss for a word, if indeed we may mention suddenness in connection with him at all. Another man would have changed his sentence or used a different word or hemmed or hawed or shown some signs of confusion. The Duke did nothing of the kind. He simply waited, and the whole audience also had to wait for about a minute until the word was found and the sentence could be continued. We reflected to ourselves that nobody else could have possessed such sublime assurance. He was probably the last of the long succession of nobles who stepped straight into the front rank of public life merely by reason of rank. Personally, he will always be remembered with affectionate regard as a good fellow and a good sportsman.

The Earl of Dudley, who has been appointed by the Liberals Governor-General of Australia, is the same noble lord who was Viceroy of Ireland under the last Tory ministry. In this capacity he had a hand in the demi-semi Home Rule proposals, suggestions, or arrangements known as the Wyndham-MacDonnell affair. He lost his job, since when he has had no other. His lordship has a beautiful wife, a lovely moustache, and three thousand acres; and is generally a good fellow who takes a high view of life and a serious view of his personal responsibilities in it. Sincere, he objects to his convictions, political or other, being ready-made for him. He has an admirable choice in tailors, and in his coat he sometimes wears the white flower of a blameless life. He is forty-one, owns thirteen livings, and knows what to do with £100,000 a year. May it be long ere he ceases to wear his hat.

We recently commented on the case of "an earnest Church worker" who was let down very gently by the magistrates, after pleading guilty to some particularly mean thefts, on account of his previous "good character." Our attention is now called to the case of Mr. Christian, a harness maker, of Southampton, charged with breaking and entering certain premises and stealing £20 in gold and some leather goods. The man pleaded that "he could prove that he had done consistent work as a believing Christian at a church in the town," and further that in stealing the money he was actuated by a desire to contribute towards paying off a church debt. He also blasphemously urged that "he believed God moved in a mysterious way His wonders to perform, and he wishes to bring the matter home to his employer in only giving him 24s. a week." Would it be believed that the magistrates, taking these extraordinary arguments into account, simply bound the prisoner over under the Probation of Offenders' Act?

A paragraph appeared in our issue of March 7, giving the impression that officers' debts could be recovered on application at the War Office, and so many claims have been sent in that Colonel Sir Edward Ward, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War, asks us to state that there has been no change in the policy of the War Office in this matter, and the Army Council cannot undertake to collect private debts. "Officers are still as amenable to the civil laws of the country as any other class of His Majesty's subjects." We did not say they are not. What really happened was this. Mr. Haldane had so many applications concerning debts that he appointed a special staff to deal with them as courteously, and as far, as the War Office could. But for some reason (possibly the accumulation of business) the idea seems to have been abandoned after a while, and tradesmen's queries have again to go through the usual long and dreary routine. The hundreds of letters which have reached us on the matter suggest that there is good and useful work for an Officers' Debt Collecting department to do.

It is the fashion nowadays to sneer at the old Radicals who used to peg away year after year in their efforts to reduce the salaries of ornamental officials. But, after all, the first step towards setting a house in order must always be to cut down waste. A very profitable field for such enterprise may surely be found in the embassies, missions, and consular establishments, for which the current annual estimate is £573,103. Perhaps a certain amount of expensive dignity is required of an ambassador, but even so, salaries of eight and ten thousand pounds appear to us grossly excessive in view of the feeble character of the average ambassador and the futility of his efforts. Before the development of telegraphs and communications an ambassador may have been a person of great importance and responsibility, but now that he is little more than a glorified clerk, it is ridiculous to pay him like a mediæval prince. This may or may not be an age of democracy, but at any rate it is one of increasing simplicity, and even the greatest personages regard unnecessary display as bad form. Why, then, should we persist in wasting enormous sums of money in inciting the national representatives to make themselves ridiculous? The practical usefulness of diplomatic missions may be fairly gauged by the fact that out of £67,879 expended upon our diplomatic service in China, only £25 could be spared for the relief of distressed British subjects. £12,607 seems also to be an excessive sum to spend every year upon the childish pastime of heraldry. By all means let everybody amuse himself according to his inclinations, but not at the expense of overburdened taxpayers.

It appears that an income of £5,000 a year for the Suffragette movement has inspired its advocates to rejoice with exceeding great joy. Never before, they say in their report, was their prospect so bright as it is to-day. This is really instructive. We rub our eyes and ask ourselves, if so great a noise and tumult can be raised on an income which would scarcely satisfy half an ambassador, what sort of an agitation might not be set on foot by any single millionaire who chose to take a little trouble? It is a simple question in Rule of Three.

Work it out properly and you will be able to tell us the precise number of pounds, shillings and pence which would be required to establish the rule of any new "cause."

One reason why the Liberal Party is not so successful with bye-elections as it might be, can be found in the character of the candidates whom it is now the fashion to put forward. The magnetic personality is not so important at a general election, when a wave of political feeling is passing all over the country. But the candidate at a bye-election is far more emphatically the champion of his party; all eyes are turned upon him from every corner of the country, and he should be the best man available. We do not dispute for a moment that Mr. Gautrey is full of amiability and worthiness. But he does not strike us as the sort of man who should have been chosen, considering the wide range of persons available. We looked in at one of his meetings at Peckham during the fight and were simply amazed by his mildness. Not only was he a soporific speaker without any facility of expression or ingenuity of argument, but he really comported himself as though he were doing something he ought to be ashamed of. We heard him relate an anecdote which had no point and then wait for applause which never came. When he announced that he would answer questions, we groaned within ourselves in anticipation of a terrible exhibition. Nor were we disappointed. To begin with, he naturally shrank from the effective method of allowing his audience to get up and ask what they pleased. The effort of making repartees was evidently too much for him. So hecklers had to write their inquiries on pieces of paper and pass them up to the platform so that the candidate might have time to prepare his impromptus. Even then, however, he seemed very easy to stump, and it soon became clear that he did not possess a single particle of humour. The same cannot be said of Mr. Straus, who moved us to much silent mirth by scratching himself, as he said, "I will now draw your attention to a purely personal matter."

If someone would kindly offer a prize—a consolation prize—to the man who possesses the smallest sense of humour, we are willing to lay long odds that Lord Avebury would be the recipient. Year after year he pegs away with a ridiculous Bill which he must know very well stands no earthly chance of passing into law. As though our lives were not already interfered with sufficiently, and as though existing legislation did not already make ample provision for Sunday rest, his lordship seems to have made up his mind to prevent us from buying and selling the various necessaries whose absence on a Sunday morning would cause widespread discomfort and inconvenience. His whole argument is a feeble one. He complains that borough councils can make the Early Closing Act inoperative, and yet he proposes to allow borough councils to deal with the Sunday closing of shops. Again, he is very fond of talking about the equality of the rich and the poor, but he forgets that a five-pound fine is nothing to the big trader and a great deal to the small one. And he also forgets that it is a bit hard upon the Jews to have to shut up shop two days a week in spite of their superior commercial instinct. Again, he forgets that his legislation would provide the middle class with leisure at the expense of the poorest. Take the case of a family living in one room with no larder. Are they to keep their butter and fish or meat (if they can afford any) under the bed? That does not sound very pleasant in hot weather. And if shops are to be shut on Sunday, what about street hawkers? We should miss their cheerful music, but it would be illogical to prohibit commerce in a shop and permit it in a street—almost as illogical as the Street Betting Act. But Lord Avebury is nothing if not illogical.

The King will shortly be in possession of the magnificent new yacht *Alexandra*, which has been built on the Clyde, and next month the *Osborne* is to be brought under the hammer, subject to the condition that she must be immediately broken up by the purchaser! Who is responsible for this absurd veto when an excellent price could be obtained for a yacht which cost so much money and which is worth many years' purchase? It is stated that one wealthy prospective buyer intended to have the yacht at almost any cost and to use the craft as a sort of houseboat. We protest against the silly sentiment or snobbishness which condemns a cast-off Royal vessel to the scrap heap and entails a great loss to the Exchequer.

For several years the Hotel Continental, in Regent Street, has been one of the more recherky spectacles of London. What the police suddenly discovered there recently is precisely what they have winked at night after night, month after month, for years past. Personally, we are not over fond of looking after other people's morals; most of us have quite enough to do to look after our own. Still, it is idle to pretend that the police could have only discovered to-day what the general public have known for years. How is it that the Commissioner so suddenly decided to see the Continental with both eyes, and to send to its supper tables of gay men and scarlet ladies, detectives in evening dress to collect evidence? It is really very curious how the police get these sudden attacks of morality. They come in spasms. However, with their conviction the proprietors of the Continental doubtless recognise that, having at last caught the Commissioner's eye, they will have to be more careful in the future. Some few hotels and cafés in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly and Cranbourn Street should also take the hint. You see, under the New Morality it is so much better that vice in all forms should be driven out of sight—into the homes and the clubs. That is called curing it.

Quite apart, however, from the fact that questions of morality do not concern the State, we fail to understand the logic of the official attitude towards this matter. It is either right or wrong to permit the more vivacious members of female society to make merry with their friends at a public resort, but if wrong, why have the police waited all these years? As we have said, they cannot plead ignorance of the habits of the place or any recent developments of a scandalous nature. The fact is, that some person or other in authority is now engaged in obeying the behests of the Nonconformist Conscience. We have no idea who this can be, and we feel sure that so genial a good fellow as Mr. Herbert Gladstone cannot be the kill-joy. However, there it is. While the Government is endangering its popularity by interfering with the national beverage, a simultaneous movement is going on to enforce morality by administrative order. The subjects of Cythera are not to be allowed to take supper any longer; attempts are being made to restrict their visits to the chief music-halls; and they will soon apparently be prohibited from congregating anywhere except in the streets. We have never been able to understand why the Puritan mind objects so strongly to the concentration of vice in places where it must be deliberately sought out. But a reasonable attitude has never formed part of the mental equipment of the British Pharisee, and we suppose that, in spite of all the efforts of legislators and policemen, occasional indiscretions will still be committed in this wicked world. The old Adam is not easy to kill.

The German Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag on the Tweedmouth affair may be taken as the Kaiser's own version of the harmless correspondence, to the exact nature of which we have already referred.

"The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Esau." And Von Buelow puts it for the Kaiser that "if we consider the Emperor's letter, in which one gentleman speaks to another, and the fact that the Emperor prizes most highly the honour of his rank as Admiral of the Fleet in the British Navy, and that he is a great admirer of the British Navy and the British people, we obtain a perfectly correct idea of the tone, tendency, and contents of the letter." Happily, nobody except the *Times* doubts that this fairly represents what His Majesty wrote to Lord Tweedmouth. The impulsive sincerities of His Majesty are many, varied, and peculiar; but when he says he seeks the friendliest relations with us, international politeness demands that we should accept his word until we have adequate reasons for distrusting it. Besides, it must be remembered that His Majesty is an Admiral of our Fleet, and that, as such, he is bound to keep an eye on its efficiency. We had all quite overlooked that fact. However, the incident is now closed.

The Mr. Justice Lawrence who was taken ill while on circuit is not "Long Lawrance," who is seventy-six years of age and sticks to business with an eager disregard of his temperamental infirmities. It should be noted that the first spells himself with an "e" and the second spells himself with an "a." A story current is that his lordship of the "e" has more than once engaged in thankful prayer that he is not his lordship of the "a." Without Mr. Justice Lawrance the Courts of Appeal might have to join the ranks of the unemployed. In a way, we had something to do with securing his lordship's appointment, years ago, to the Bench. That is to say, we were one of a band of young journalists who were instructed from an interested quarter to constantly deny the "rumour that Mr. Lawrance, Q.C., had been offered a judgeship of the High Court."

It is not surprising that an appeal has been entered in the strange case of Dr. Stanton Coit, well known in London as an ethical writer and the chairman of the West London Ethical Society. The charge against him was unsupported by the evidence of anybody except the prosecutor himself, while Dr. Coit went into the witness-box and swore that what happened, if anything did happen, was an accident. Despite this word against word—and one man's word on the facts of this case seems as good as another's—Mr. Garrett, the magistrate, sentenced him to one month's imprisonment, but on notice of appeal released him on bail. We have no desire to prejudge or prejudice the case, but we do protest against one observation of the magistrate. "Your conduct shows your sense of guilt," was the magisterial *ipse dixit*. The "sense of guilt" was that Dr. Stanton Coit, on being charged with the foul offence, ran away from the 'bus, and was chased and caught by the conductor. It may have been foolish of Dr. Coit to run, but running away in such circumstances is a matter of temperament and impulse, and does not strike us as being conclusive evidence of so serious an accusation. At the present stage of the proceedings we refrain from further comment.

Friends will kindly accept this (the only) intimation that the Judges will rise for the Easter Vacation on Wednesday, 15th of April, and thereafter refrain from official employment until Tuesday, the 28th of April. What strikes most people as peculiar is that their lordships appear to sit rather more often than they rise. At one time, they used to work Saturday mornings like other British workmen, dropping their tools at noon; nowadays, except on the Chancery side, most of them strike work on Friday night and do not make haste to start work again on Monday morning. For most of the rest of the year they are having either long vacations or short ones, and between whiles they put up the shutters on various odd days of special joy and thanksgiving. Their day of toil is from 10.30 of a morning until four o'clock in the afternoon, with an interval of from half-an-hour to three-quarters of an hour for suitable refreshment. Some of their lordships probably work overtime in the peace and quiet of their happy homes; at least, those who "take time to consider their decisions" are supposed to do so. On the whole, however, a Judge's lot, unlike that of a policeman, is a happy one. It very nearly represents the ideal life, which is that of working at leisure, living long, and dying happy.

Henceforth orators in the German Parliament will think not once, but twice and thrice, before they take the name of the Press Gallery in vain. Herr Groeber, the member who likened the reporters to a certain animal, has now handsomely apologised for his insult in the presence of the whole of his colleagues and the President. Wherefore, after being on strike for many days, and closing down on all Parliamentary speeches in every newspaper in Germany, the reporters have gone back to work, and all's well that ends well. An unreported orator is as the mountain in labour which bringeth forth a mouse. To be ignored and cast out of the papers is a fate not in these days to be lightly regarded. None of our "great men" would in that case ever be heard of—that is to say, none of our great talkers! Happily, the relations between members of the British House of Commons and the Press Gallery are not only friendly, but intimate; and such a contre-temps as that which has brought the Reichstag to its knees before the journalistic gods of the Fatherland

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WHAT WE ARE COMING TO!

Mr. Stiggins, L.C.C., examines the clothing of the horse.

is not likely to ever occur here. Which is good news for Sir Frederick Banbury and other great statesmen.

In the course of an egg case at the Clerkenwell Sessions the other day the prosecuting barrister suggested that the eggs might have been used in a recent bye-election and returned; and in fining the defendants the Chairman said they were not fit for anybody, except politicians. Mr. Wallace should know, of course; he has been a politician himself; and it may interest him to learn that careful inquiries sustain our belief that though party feeling was probably never higher at a bye-election than it was at Peckham, all the eggs sold in that constituency were consumed in the peace of the home. The utterly teetotal may say, if they please, that Mr. Gautrey was drowned in beer, but at any rate neither of the candidates was tainted with eggs. In the course of the election not an egg, not a cabbage, not even a dead cat was flung across the densely packed streets; which says much for the good temper of the Peckhamites.

Here is a little thing to think about. Dr. Hall Edwards, the pioneer in employing the Röntgen rays in medical and surgical work, is said to have expressed his surprise at the large pension which the Government have conferred upon him. Dr. Edwards has devoted many of the best years of his life to manipulating the rays in the interests of humanity. As a result, he has brought upon himself years of suffering from dermatitis. During the greater part of the time he has hardly had an hour free from pain. Yet he continued his work in hospital, his arms and hands a mass of cancerous warts, until he was faced with the alternative of sacrificing a limb under the surgeon's knife or looking into the face of death. The arm went; and now it has been intimated to him that he must sacrifice four fingers from the other one. So comes to Dr. Edwards, after much newspaper pressure—not before—a pension of £120; a crust flung to him to keep him out of the workhouse. Many ex-Ministers now enjoy, and some present Ministers will sooner or later be enjoying, large pensions for work incomparably less valuable to the nation, and involving no sacrifice of any part of their precious anatomy. Dr. Hall Edwards loses his arm actually. It is only figuratively that Ministers are losing their heads.

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Mr. J. E. R. Eastmond, 5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C. (No. 81691).

The following are the fifty numbers for our issue of February 29th:—

1510; 4878; 4990; 5061; 5105; 6014; 6591; 15743; 17271; 21333; 23699; 23732; 23854; 31115; 34246; 34394; 36062; 38074; 40235; 42505; 45990; 53212; 53337; 54677; 56906; 57810; 60096; 60236; 61455; 64274; 66066; 66817; 67563; 71019; 71184; 72420; 79333; 80857; 82313; 91262; 93787; 96009; 99099; 101962; 104333; 105223; 106593; 110702; 111702; 114053.

Initial noughts should be disregarded, but final ones are, of course, reckoned.

The fifty numbers in respect of this week will be announced in our issue dated May 9th (Published May 7th).

"John Bull's" Biscuits.

For advertising that "oysters avoid influenza when eaten regularly,"

MESSRS. COLEMAN & CO., OF FAVERSHAM, TAKE THE BISCUIT.

For reporting that, at Ilfracombe, "the Bench cautioned the fish,"

THE *GLASGOW NEWS* TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For describing "a slight accident" at a mill, which "necessitated the amputation of the left arm,"

THE *SUSSEX ARGUS* TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For advertising in the "Newcastle Chronicle" for 600 emigrants for Toronto, and in a Toronto paper an appeal for funds to provide food and clothing for the unemployed in that city,

GENERAL BOOTH TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For publishing in their annual report that "the club is in a sound financial position. The balance in hand at the end of the year was £11 1s. 3d. and the liabilities at the same time amounted to £51 16s. 2d."

THE COMMITTEE OF THE CHICHESTER CITY CLUB TAKE THE BISCUIT.

For stating, in a report of a fire at Scorrier House, that "it was not ascertained whether the police was insured or not. If not, Mr. Williams's loss will be all the more heavy, as some of the things are almost priceless,"

THE *WESTERN INDEPENDENT* TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that 55,000,000 cabs and other vehicles passed through Liverpool Street Station during last year, which would equal about 6,278 per hour continuously day and night for the year,

POPULAR SCIENCE SIFTINGS TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that "his house was so bad that the daylight appeared during the night through the roof,"

A LABOURER AT STRABANE TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that a herd of thirteen cattle has died of anthrax at Swansea, and that this was due to the unlucky number, for "probably if the owner had kept twelve, the thirteenth only would have perished from the disease,"

THE *EVENING NEWS* TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For describing a motor fire-escape as "galloping fast,"

THE *DAILY GRAPHIC* TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For reporting that at one farm in Dumfriesshire 76 pigs died from swine fever in the course of a few days, and about 150 were promptly killed by a butcher in order to save those alive,"

THE *GLASGOW EVENING TIMES* TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that "the only variation possible is that the man should kill the tiger and the tiger avenge its death by killing its killer,"

THE *ROYAL MAGAZINE* TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For claiming Mr. John Burns and Mr. John Morley as "Nonconformists,"

THE REV. SILVESTER HORNE TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For alluding to the "Lincolnshire Handicap Steeplechase,"

THE *GLASGOW HERALD* TAKES THE BISCUIT.

DID MR. BIRRELL TELL THE TRUTH?

By an Irishman.

Mr. Birrell, I believe, had some connection with the teaching business, and no doubt he knows the meaning of the phrase, "Magna est veritas et prævalebit." His answers to questions since he became Irish Chief Secretary have not always suggested that he has laid the saying to heart, and his latest accomplishment makes one despair of his ever doing so. Replying to a question as to whether the authorities when investigating the loss of the Castle jewels found the existence of a grave and criminal scandal affecting a number of officials of Dublin Castle, he declared that the statements that had appeared in the Press were a "parcel of lies of a particularly cruel and offensive kind."

Plain Questions.

Does Mr. Birrell forget who the person was whom he described as an "abandoned ruffian"? Does he forget the friend of this man whom he branded as "a more abandoned ruffian than the other"? And has it slipped his memory that those two fellows were discovered by the police of Scotland Yard to belong to a gang in England whose vices are well known to the police, but who cannot be prosecuted because the prosecution would show up a Harden scandal in Great Britain? Does the Chief Secretary forget that he himself and the Lord-Lieutenant made the charge against Sir Arthur Vicars that he had introduced into his office (as an official) a person "whom they stated to be a man of very bad character," and that Mr. O'Mahony had replied that the person in question was in his ordinary conduct and bearing a gentleman and not likely to attract suspicion, "otherwise he would not have been on friendly terms with the Duke of Arygll, the Bishop of Peterborough, Lord Ronald Gower, and others"? Possibly Mr. Birrell will explain why he considered this person a "very bad character." He must have been very bad indeed when his badness was such that his introduction to the Castle was sufficient to be grasped as an additional reason why Sir Arthur Vicars should be relieved of his office.

Mr. O'Mahony's Charge.

On the 12th of February Mr. O'Mahony addressed the following letter to the Speaker:—

"Mr. Speaker,—As a former member of the House of Commons I beg to call your attention to two letters published in the Press which gravely reflect on a right hon. member of the House.

"The first, which appeared over my name in the *Daily Express* of February 10th and the *Freeman's Journal* of February 11th, asserts that the Right Hon. A. Birrell has been guilty of conduct unworthy of a gentleman. The second, signed by the Rev. T. Gray, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, which appears in the *Times* of February 11th, accuses the same right hon. gentleman, of having deliberately deceived the House of Commons. I enclose copies of the letters referred to.

"I am confident, Mr. Speaker, that you will feel that statements thus publicly and openly made, reflecting as they do on the conduct of a leading member of the House, cannot be disregarded by the House now that I have formally brought them under your notice."

Here let us leave Mr. Birrell for the time.

The Dublin Police.

Having so far disposed of him, let us consider the Dublin police and their leader. Sir John Ross of Bladensburg, late of the Guards, is chief of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, and the Dublin Metropolitan Police are in charge of the Office of Arms about sixteen hours out of the twenty-four. They are supposed to keep watch and ward over the place all the time it is untenanted by the officials. Circumstantial evidence proves to the hilt that the safe was looted after official hours and when the office was under the charge of the police, and therefore of Sir John Ross of Bladensburg. Why then was this titled head of the force not made to come up to the line with Sir Arthur Vicars? Instead of that he took part in the preliminary examination, and hung around in the room while the Commission of Inquiry was sitting. Nobody has ever accused this gentleman of being a Sherlock Holmes or even having the police astuteness of the common or garden constable, and, fortunately for the city, he has as his assistant an able man in Mr. Harrell. All the same, he is the responsible chief and should have been made gave an account of his stewardship.

"Searching" the Castle.

The doings of the police in the case would have been laughable had they not proved a serious degree of incapability and a certain amount of semi-idiotcy of action when viewed from the police standpoint. For instance, Detective Kerr was the officer who was supposed to make a tour of the Office of Arms nightly. He entered there at any time between the closing and the re-opening of the office, and had a free run of the whole building. When it was decided, long after the regalia had disappeared, to search the Office of Arms, two detectives were told off for the work. One of them was Detective-officer Kerr! Now there is not the slightest ground for suspecting that Kerr knew the least thing about the robbery; but we have the fact that nobody had such opportunities as he to loot the safe had he been so minded and been possessed of a key. Still, holding him to be innocent in the greatest degree, will anybody argue that Sir John Ross of Bladensburg, or any of his officers who told off this man to search the Office of Arms, displayed fitness for their position?

Searching Sir A. Vicars's House.

Then Sir Arthur Vicars asked the police to search his house. The sleuthhounds of the law turned up and went all over the place, and they returned to the Castle and reported that they had made a thorough search of the house and had found nothing. It may seem too amazing to believe, but it is a fact that they overlooked a trap-door leading from the ceiling of the top landing to the roof. Once through this trap-door you find yourself under the slates in a space that might conceal three dozen men. The men who "thoroughly searched the house" had not the eyes to see this trap-door, which at once strikes the eye of anybody going up the top staircase. Yet the searchers would call themselves policemen, and would be offended if you did not agree that the Dublin detectives are the smartest fellows in the world! They were smart in one thing—in baulking the Scotland Yard expert who crossed to Dublin to investigate the matter.

Jogging Mr. Birrell's Memory.

In concluding, for the present, it may not be amiss to jog Mr. Birrell's memory a little. On January 10th, when Sir Arthur Vicars's counsel withdrew from the Star Chamber, the following statement was handed to the Press:—"They (the Commissioners) were all of opinion, and would so decide, that the scope of their inquiry was limited to an investigation into the loss of the jewels, so far only as the negligence, if any, of Sir Arthur Vicars was involved, and that they were precluded under the very terms of his Excellency's warrant of appointment from any inquiry by them in reference to any other matters of a serious and grave character, which Mr. Campbell stated he understood had been insinuated by the Irish Government, and which he believed had influenced the decision to reconstitute the office." Those "matters of a grave and serious character" were part of the scandal that Mr. Birrell now tells us is "a parcel of lies." May we ask whether an ex-official of Dublin Castle was found to be mixed up with notoriously vicious characters in England, the names of some of whom adorn the pages of Debrett?

THE PARSON AND THE "PUB."

LIST OF CLERICAL SHAREHOLDERS.—IV.

We give below a further instalment of our list of clerical shareholders in brewery and allied companies :—

CHELTENHAM ORIGINAL BREWERY CO., LTD.

	Ord.
Dunkin, Rev. Henry, St. Crispin's, Sherborne, Dorset	40
Edmonds, Rev. Arthur J., Vicarage, Gransden, Hunt'shire	..
Fowler, Rev. Wm. W., The School House, Lincoln	10
Golightly, Rev. Thos. G., Rectory, Shipton Moyne, Tetbury	23
Owen, Rev. D. E., Llenanwedd Vic., Builth, R.S.O.	..
Smith, Rev. P. H., Claremont Lodge, Cheltenham	25

	Pref.
Bence, Rev. George, 9, St. James' Place, Cheltenham	30
Hodgson, Rev. Christopher A., Barton, Nottingham	30
Jesson, Rev. T., Bishop's Cleeve Rec., nr. Cheltenham	244
Smith, Rev. Percy H., Claremont Lodge, Cheltenham	15

TAMPLINS AND SONS' BREWERY.

	"A" Pref.	Ord.	Prf.
Bingham, Rev. W. P. S., Vicarage, Kenton, Exeter	..	10	..
Cocks, Rev. C. M., c.o. Holt & Co., Whitehall Place	..	12	..
Danson, Rev. A. P., Grammar Sch., Kilworth, L'ster	10	7	..
Holbrow, Rev. Thos., Shaw Well, Corbridge-on-Tyne	..	20	..
Jones, Rev. C. A., Vicarage, Dedham, Colchester	..	2	..
Lord, Rev. Edmund, 24, New Steine, Brighton	..	..	79
Love, Rev. R. T., Purleigh, Maldon, Essex	..	6	1
Mitchell, Rev. A. A., 1, Chelmsford Rd., Woodford	1	5	..
Sclater, Rev. F. S., Newick Park, Sussex	..		60
Willis, Rev. P., Hay Cottage, Balsham, Cambs.	..	14	7
Woodward, Rev. Wm., Catworth Rec., Huntingdon	2	10	..
Wynell-Mayow, Rev. A., Kenbury Hse., Exminster	20	..	..
Young, Rev. W. E. A., Pyecombe Rec., Hassocks	2	10	..

ROYAL BREWERY BRENTFORD, LTD.

	Pref.	Ord.
Bickersteth, Rev. Samuel, The Vicarage, Lewisham	34	..
Dingwall, Rev. W. M., Hook Vicarage, Surbiton	36	..
Dupuis, Rev. George R., Sessay Rectory, Thirsk	90	150
Granes, Rev. M., Turville Vic., Henley-on-Thames	13	..
Mosley, Rev. G. H., Pertenhall Rectory, St. Neots	3	13
Tanner, Rev. W., 20, Cornwallis Cres., Clifton, Bristol	..	5

FREDERICK LENEY AND SONS., LTD.

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Biron, Rev. H. B., The Rectory, Lympne, Kent	500
Mason, Rev. A. L. A., Whitton Rectory, Tenbury, Salop	800
Newnum, Rev. J. H., Tilney Vic., King's Lynn, Norfolk	250

SOUTHDOWN AND EAST GRINSTEAD BREWERIES, LTD.

	Pref.
Lee, Rev. Augustus C., 56, Montpelier Rd., Brighton	105
Perfect, Rev. H. T., Stanton Drew Vic., near Bristol Perfect, Rev. A. P., St. John's Rectory, Lewes	15

DARTFORD BREWERY CO., LTD.

	Pref.	Ord.
Edwards, Rev. F., St. Paul's Vicarage, Chester	90	100
Murray, Rev. Henry, c.o. 45, Pall Mall, S.W.	..	10
Russell, Rev. G. F., Bedford House, Bexhill-on-Sea	..	10
Taylor, Rev. R. V., Malbacks Vic., Richmond, Yorks	10	..

JOHN LOVIBOND AND SONS, LTD.

	Pref.
Heritage, Rev. Wm. G., Norton Rec., Faversham, Kent	25
Jones, Rev. Bulkeley Owen, The Cloisters, Ruthin	30
Morland, Rev. Henry, Symondsbury, Bridport	10

PHILLIPS AND SONS, LTD.

	Deb.
Northey, Rev. Edward Wm., Woodcock House, Epsom	500

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	Pref.
Greenwood, Rev. Fredk. Wm. J., Vicarage, Market Drayton	20
Jones, Rev. Chas. Alfred, The Vicarage, Dedham, Colchester	13
Neave, Rev. Richard L. J., Littlehampton	10
Smith, Rev. Maxwell H., Waterbeach, near Cambridge	60
Take, Rev. Edwd. Hy., Weston, Lullingfield, Baschurch	55
Woolner, Rev. E. H. G., 2, Vicarage Gdns., Brighton	8

BRICKWOOD AND CO., LTD.

	"A" Pref.
Pim, Rev. Henry B., Spencer Road, Bromley	20

W. BUTLER AND CO., LTD.

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Butters, Rev. W., Bernard's Green Rd., Malvern	1694	
Cooper, Rev. W. H. M., Branksome Wood Rd., Bournem'th	20	
Jackson, Rev. Wm. Vincent, Bottesford Rec., Leicester		60
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Langley, Rev. Newton T., Lyonshall Vic., Kington, Heref'd		52

ARNOLD PERRETT AND CO., LTD.

	Ord.
Cotes, Rev. William H., Up. Hatherley, Cheltenham	25
Sewell, Rev. Henry, Sandhurst Vicarage, Gloucester	70

CARTER'S KNOTTINGLEY BREWERY CO., LTD.

	Pref.	Ord.
Smith, Rev. Arnold K., Boxworth Rec., Cambridge	100	190

PAGE AND OVERTON'S BREWERY, LTD.

	Deb. Stock.
Corser, Rev. R. K., 57, Park Hill Rd., Croydon	300
Drew, Rev. Hubert B., Helmsley, Yorkshire	700
Genge, Rev. Edward Hy., Poplar Walk, Croydon	400
Godding, Rev. John, Manor House, Hayes, Mldx.	760
Thompson, Rev. Wm. H., 8, Hillsborough Terr., Ilfrac'be	1600

BERSTON BREWERY CO., LTD.

	Pref.	Ord.
Buston, Rev. Chas., Owsleby Vicarage, Winchester	..	2
Mais, Rev. J. B. S., Tansley Rectory, Matlock	..	65
Price, Rev. Walter L., Roseville, Dartmouth, Devon	2	2
Seabrooke, Rev. J. P., Waltham-le-Wolds, M. Mowbray	110	200

BULLOCH, LADE AND CO., LTD.

	Pref.
Bulloch, Rev. Fred. D., 31, Chepstow Villa, W.	50

M. B. FOSTER AND SONS, LTD.

	Ord.	Pref.
Cooper, Rev. T. S., Chaleshurst, Chiddingfold, Surrey	..	150
Fox, Rev. G. B., Heathlands, Sandown, I. of W.	..	10
Greenstreet, Rev. A. T., Pallingham, Sussex	..	35
James, Rev. Jas. T., Valley End Vicarage, Chobham	10	5
Lane, Rev. G. G., Northleigh, Montpelier Rd., Ealing	..	10
Lathbury, Rev. R. H., Denham Rectory, Uxbridge	..	50
Marshall, Rev. Edward S., West Monkton Rec., T'ton	93	200
Romanis, Rev. Wm. F. J., Charterhouse, Godalming	25	..
Taylor, Rev. R. W., 2, Hanbury Rd., Clifton, Bristol	120	..

FARNHAM UNITED BREWERIES, LTD.

	Pref.
Baynes, Rev. Malcolm C., Crondall Vicarage, Farnham	100
Blackall, Rev. Samuel, Precincts, Bury St. Edmunds	37
Carter, Rev. Jas. D., Manor House, Dockenfield, Farnham	1560
Newman, Rev. Geo. W., 1, Priory Terrace, Cheltenham	10
Peace, Rev. William, 83, Lansdowne Road, Brighton	90
Turner, Rev. S. H., c.o. Barclay and Co., 27, Cavendish Sq.	50

	Ord.
Buller, Hon. and Rev. R. J. Y., Navy House, Chatham	12
Carter, Rev. James D., Manor House, Dockenfield	300
Peace, Rev. William, 83, Lansdowne Place, Brighton	90
Roumieu, Rev. John J., Hill Grange, Reigate	35

GOEBEL BREWING CO., LTD.

	Ord.	Pref.
Inge, Rev. John E. A., Gayton-le-Marsh, Lincoln		20
Marshall, Rev. Douglas, 18, Buckland Crescent, N.W.	10	10
Voysey, Rev. George W., Wellington Vicarage, Hereford		30
Wood, Rev. Charles C., The Callow, Ashbourne, Derby	20	..

HUGGINS & CO., LTD.

	Ord.
Coombe, Rev. W., Stonton Wyville Rec., Market Harboro	20
Massey, Rev. Walter C., 78, Kimbolton Road, Bedford	20
Worthington, Rev. H. E., Netherscale Rec., Ashby-de-la-Z.	5

GROVES AND WHITNALL, LTD.

	Shares.
Burrow, Rev. James J., Treby Vic., Mealsgate, Carlisle	50
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Laing, Rev. John F., Caldmore, Walsall	63

CITY BREWERY CO., OF LICHFIELD, LTD.

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PORTSMOUTH UNITED BREWERIES, LTD.

	6% Pref.
Walsh, Rev. W., Folkington Rec., Polegate, Sussex	10

BOVRIL

repels

INFLUENZA

The excellent nutritive and stimulative properties of prime beef, as concentrated in Bovril, lend invaluable aid to the building up of strength after Influenza.

Influenza is dreaded mostly for the depression which follows it, and for the risks of pneumonia to which it exposes the enfeebled system.

Hot Bovril has been found highly successful in combating the after-effects of Influenza, and is freely prescribed for this purpose.

Some people prefer, as a variant,

BOVRIL MADE WITH HOT MILK.

J.H.B.

THE FOURPENNY-HA'PENNY MAGAZINE.

A Monthly Magazine of Fact, Fiction, and Verse.

By Richard Morton.

Editorial Note.—With this issue we make a bold experiment. If you will compare the contents of our

Fourpenny-Ha'penny Magazine

with others published at the same price, you will find we take the lead in every way. Our writers are the best in the land, the subjects they handle are the most momentous, their stories the most thrilling, their verses the best.

Kings I Have Met.

By William de Q.

Ushered into the throne room of the Palace, I came face to face with King Cole, affectionately known to his people, on account of his jovial disposition, as Old King Cole—a merry old soul, and a merry old soul is he!

When he saw me, he laughed fit to burst his royal sides. "Willy," he said, "I have missed you." I told his Majesty how much I regretted the fact, but said my absence was accounted for by the fact that I had been writing nine new novels, which took me nearly three days.

My apologies were accepted. He embraced me, kissed me on my cheek, which is rather large, and said, "Let us be jolly." So he called for his pipe, and he called for his bowl, and he called for his fiddlers three. . . .

I had an appointment the same afternoon with the Sausage King. This is another merry monarch, one of my dearest royal friends. His smile is as wide as his shirt front, and as he wears evening dress all day long, you may calculate its width as something extraordinary.

The Sausage King does not believe in such effeminate scents as Jockey Club, Stephanotis, Eau de Cologne, or Lavender Water. When you pass one of his palaces, and he has many in London, you are always made aware of its proximity by the subtle aroma that salutes your nostrils. It is his Majesty's favourite perfume—the pure, double-distilled Otto of Onions. . . .

In my next article I shall treat of other "Kings I Have Met," including the King of the Castle, and the King of the Cannibal Islands.

An Aftermath.

By Algernon Charles Wontburn.

When the mist of the mystical mirror
  From the chime of the curfew is missed,
And the lips of the languorous lover
  Are tilted to Time to be kissed,
In the glow of the evening twilight
  And the gloom of the gloaming grey,
To a heart that is heavy, to-morrow
  Is never the same as to-day.

And the breakers boom over the beacon
  That is standing aslant from the shore,
And the sibillant silences echo
  The yearnings of you and of yore;
While the wind crooning over the cloudlet
  Makes moan for the meaning of much,
And the saturnine scowl of the sunset
  Says that such is the suchness of such.

The Story of the Little Admiral.

By Sir Rather Donan Coyle.

"I will not strike my flag!" cried the Little Admiral, petulantly, as he strode the quarter-deck abaft the binnacle and stopped to speak to the man at the wheel.

"Ay, ay, sir!" quoth the gallant seaman.

"We will fight on, for England, home, and lodgings!"

A tear bedimmed his eye. For he had thought of the girl he had left behind him.

And she? Thought she of him? Probably not, for at that moment she was being led to the altar by the Duke of Denmark Hill. Of course that meant that she would retire from the stage. . . .

In the very heat of the battle, when the musket shot flew left and right, also sideways, the Little Admiral was struck. And laid low. But not by a bullet.

No. By the cruel hand of remorseless fate in the shape of a wireless telegram containing the fatal news.

"Fight on, my hearties," he moaned, "and when you reach port, let the cabin boy take this sealed package to the duke. It contains the secret!"

The Perfection of Enjoyment

in smoking is only given by the right tobacco for you. If your taste is cultivated, if you can appreciate the subtle but real superiority given by a perfectly blended mixture of right strength for your taste, that is both fragrant and as satisfying in all its qualities as only such a tobacco can be, then you will find what you want in one of these three.

They are exceptionally cool and alike in all good qualities, differing only in strength.

CHAIRMAN (MEDIUM)
BOARDMAN'S (MILD)
RECORDER (FULL)

All good class tobacconists supply them at 5½d. per oz.

R. J. Lea,
45, Market Street,
Manchester.

Summer.

By Ælfred Ostin.

Come to yon bank of clover
  Where the daisies are at play,
For the round of work is over,
  Come away, come away!

Come woo the pretty bluebells,
  Hear the weeping, wild nightjar;
But if you will not come, my sweetheart,
  Then pray stay where you are.

Do Women Flirt?

By John Strange Autumn.

There is no doubt in my mind that a woman does flirt after she has reached the age of forty, if she is still unmarried. She is sure to say she is thirty, and that is flirting with the truth, which cannot be hoodwinked.

Young girls do not flirt. In their case it is true love every time, even to three times a day, and a different adorer on each occasion. You see the young girl does not flirt because she has not sufficient experience. She does not know her own mind. As a rule, she hasn't one.

Married women flirt with their husbands when they pretend they are sorry to see them leave home in the morning and glad to see them return at night.

The Veteran.

By Kidyard Rupling.

Come with the cannon, soldier,
  Come with the drum and fife,
Fit and keen to the old canteen,
  For of such is the soldier's life!

"Ain't yer got a bit of rooty
  For the old 'un from the front?
Ain't there one to fork out tuppence,
  Ain't there no one got no blunt?
I have fought the Fuzzy-wuzzies
  In the Land of Never-never;
It was 'ellish while it lasted,
  But it didn't last for ever.

"Ain't yer got a bit o' 'baccy,
  Ain't yer got a slice of plug?
Ain't there no one who'll be matey,
  Ain't there one to pass the mug?"
"Here's the 'bacca," comes in chorus,
  "Here's a mug and here's a cup,
Fill you're mouth and count you're welcome
  If it makes that mouth shut up!"

Nature Notes.

By F. G. Aflatus.

. . . And when the purple loosestrife is festooning the brown earth with gay garlands of yellow, the wily hare sits in its form behind the fern and the bracken and wonders what'll win the three o'clock race. The shrike speeds across the upland, and the uncanny "To-whit! to-whoo!" of the owl will be heard later on, when all is still, tranquil, and reverberant with the clash and clangour of the night in these primeval parts.

But as regards the sword-fish, I am not inclined to credit the story that two of them recently fought a duel with rapiers on the sands at Ostend. In the first place, a sword-fish's weapon is scarcely a rapier. In the second place, we are told that the duellists cut and thrust and parried for two mortal hours. Each must surely have felt like a fish out of water by that time. And we learn that, when the police appeared, they *cut* once more. This seems to be the only disbelievable part of the story.

A Savage Story.

By Mark Two.

I don't candidly believe much in cannibal lore, and never did, though I was raised in the backwoods of America, or contiguous and adjacent thereunto.

But there was once a great man visiting London who was asked to dinner. Now when I am asked to dinner, I invariably accept. It saves eighteenpence.

This man was asked to dine with the Savage Club.

And, being an American, "No, siree," he said, "I don't dine with no Savage Club. If I did, the savage club might knock me on the head, and then I should furnish the repast."

LUNG TROUBLES AND CONSUMPTION.

WARNING SYMPTOMS.

The unsettled weather prevalent at this time of the year makes it a most trying period to all those having throat and lung troubles of any kind, since the cold, raw air and chilling winds can only aggravate the condition of every throat and every pair of lungs not perfectly sound and healthy. Everyone should be taught to realise the danger which lies in neglecting even the simplest cough or cold, for Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and the deadly Consumption develop readily from symptoms which seem to most people too trivial to warrant any particular attention.

The early treatment of all throat and lung troubles is of paramount importance, for such complaints do not cure themselves, but, untreated, go from bad to worse. Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh are such dangerous diseases that heed should be given to the first warning symptoms. The flushed cheek, hacking cough, intermittent fever, general feeling of lassitude and fatigue, ever present purulent mucus, night sweats, frequent headaches, constipation, loss of appetite, shortness of breath, tightness about the chest, and pains in the back near the shoulder blades are all indications of some serious throat or lung trouble, and prompt and effective treatment alone can ensure the patient's quick recovery.

For centuries the discovery of a certain cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh has occupied the time and thought of the leading scientists of each succeeding generation. To no other branch of medicine has so much study and attention been devoted, with, in the past, such meagre and disappointing results. Yet the decades of experiment and research have not been devoid of advantage, for each century has marked some measure of progress and advance in knowledge of these complaints and their peculiar nature.

The eventual discovery of a reliable method of treatment for Consumption and all allied throat and lung troubles has long been considered certain; but the realisation is none the less gratifying. Every sufferer from Consumption and its allies, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh can now hope to be quickly cured, for a treatment recently produced after years of study and experiment has survived the most rigid and exhaustive tests. It has been tried in far advanced and seemingly hopeless cases of Consumption with complete success. It has cured when physicians said there was no hope of cure for the patient, and its cures have proved permanent and lasting. In aggravated cases of Bronchitis, in chronic cases of Asthma, and in Catarrhal cases of long standing, its power to cure has been demonstrated again and again. Already this remarkable discovery is known in all parts of the civilised world, and the thousands who have been cured by this treatment are living witnesses of the wonderful results which every sufferer may hope to derive from this great cure.

Those who have Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh are invited to fully investigate this new treatment and test it for themselves free of all charge. A company has been created to offer this remarkable discovery to all in need of it, and those who write the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd., Department 456, 6, Bouverie Street, E.C., will receive by return of post a valuable book which fully explains the wonderful nature of this new discovery, while at the same time a free trial treatment of the cure itself will be sent under plain cover. The book fully describes Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and other allied throat and lung troubles; it tells how the cure for these deadly complaints was found, and it explains why this new treatment can be relied upon to cure if begun in time. The free treatment enables each applicant to test the discovery in his own case, and since there is absolutely no charge made for either the valuable book or the free trial treatment, everyone who has Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, or any allied throat or lung trouble should take advantage of this offer.—[Advt.]

THE PRIEST AND THE CHILD.

We have had a visit from Mrs. Elizabeth Pelling, who complains of the action of the Very Reverend Canon Murnane, of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Camberwell.

It seems that in January last a Mrs. Emily L. Scale died, leaving an only child, Gwendoline Emily Scale, an infant of the age of thirteen years. Mrs. Scale's husband died some three months ago, so that the child is left without either parent. She had, however, relatives who are willing to look after her—on the one side, Mrs. Elizabeth Pelling, an aunt, and a woman of good life; on the other, Mr. Clifford Scale, an uncle, the eldest brother of her father. The parents of the child were Protestants, and the uncle and aunt are also Protestants.

In a document purporting to be a will, Mrs. Scale expressed a desire that the child should find a home with Mrs. Rogers, Rosemary, Chesterfield Road, Ashford, and accordingly she was sent to Mrs. Rogers. But for one reason and another Mrs. Rogers was not prepared to keep the child, and handed her over to the Reverend Canon Murnane, of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Camberwell New Road, aforesaid.

Upon finding that the child was not with Mrs. Rogers, her aunt wanted to know what had become of her, and she was told that she had been found a home in a Roman Catholic Institution. Upon asking for the address of this institution it was refused, but Mrs. Scale was told that the Rev. Canon Murnane was in charge of it, and was responsible for the child. Thereupon Mrs. Pelling wrote to the Rev. Canon Murnane requesting him to inform her, as the nearest relative of the child, of the address at which she could be found. But the priest refused. Correspondence ensued and he persisted in his refusal. At last Mrs. Pelling put the matter in the hands of her solicitor, Mr. Kirby-Turner. Under date 19th February, 1908, Mr. Kirby-Turner wrote:—

> "Mrs. Pelling is very anxious to take charge of this child, which was the wish of her sister, and I shall be obliged if you will kindly give me the information as to the child's present whereabouts, and where Mrs. Pelling can see her."

To this the Canon replied under date 20th February:—

> "I regret not being at liberty to give Mrs. Pelling the information she wishes respecting her niece. I was fortunate enough to have the child accepted at a good school in the country, and hope that she will be trained so as to be capable for a good position in life."

To this Mr. Kirby-Turner replied:—

> "The late Mrs. Scale, from written evidence in my possession, wished her sister to have the custody of her child and for the child to be brought up in the same religion as her parents, and I must request you to give me the present address of the child so that her aunt can call on her or write to her, so as to ascertain for herself what the child's wishes are."

Canon Murnane replied to this letter on February 23rd persisting in his refusal to disclose the whereabouts of the child, and Mr. Kirby-Turner wrote again:—

> "I am very surprised that you should refuse to give me the information of the whereabouts of this child, and my request on behalf of her relations, who have all a great objection to the child being taken care of by Roman Catholics, as the father and mother of the child and all their relations have been brought up in the Church of England, and the relations are very desirous of having the custody of the child, to which they are entitled."

When the matter was brought to our notice we wrote to Canon Murnane and courteously invited him to explain on what grounds he considers himself justified in hiding a Protestant child from her nearest relations, who are able and willing to maintain her, and are the fit and proper persons to take charge of her. To this we received the following reply, dated March 21st:—

> "Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of this morning, I have only to say that as Mrs. Pelling has placed the matter in the hands of a solicitor, it would be unbecoming of me to enter into a correspondence with anyone on the subject; besides, I do not care to supply copy for John Bull."

This impertinent communication speaks for itself.

This is not the first case by several which has been brought to our notice recently where Roman Catholic priests have

THE KEELEY CURE.

FOR DRINK AND DRUG HABITS.

Anyone who has a desire to free himself of these awful curses can do so by taking the Keeley Treatment, and will leave the Institute without the slightest crave or desire for either Alcohol or Drugs.

W. T. Stead writes in the *Review of Reviews*: "If I were to become a drunkard I should tell my friends I was going to take a month's holiday in the Keeley Institute, West Bolton Gardens, and rid my system of the last trace of the craving for alcohol; there is no doubt it can be done, nor does there seem to be any reason to fear failure."

The Keeley Treatment is always administered by regularly qualified physicians, who have made a special study of Inebriety. After carefully inquiring into the history of each patient, and making a thorough physical examination, they treat each case according to the condition of the patient. No matter how long-standing the addiction, or how much has been taken, the result is invariably the same, a cure.

No constitution is too delicate for the Keeley Treatment, as the remedies are perfectly harmless.

Patients are given the utmost freedom; there is absolutely no confinement, and, until the remedies render it unnecessary, they are allowed their usual amount of alcohol or drugs.

"IT REALLY CURES."

"It really cures. It does what it professes to do." Such is the emphatic testimony of Mr. Eardley-Wilmot, the well-known secretary of the Church of England Temperance Society, who for some years has had the Keeley method under close observation in this country. He tells how case after case that had been considered hopeless has yielded speedily to the Keeley Cure, the patients returning to their work full of vigour, and happy in the restoration of all that makes life worth living.

We can show you hundreds of letters of gratitude from patients who have taken the treatment, and who are willing that their names should be given, or they will correspond direct with prospective patients.

Write us to-day and we will prove to you that this cure is an incontrovertible fact, approved by some of our most eminent men, among them the following: Rev. Canon Fleming, B.D.; the Right Hon. Lord Montagu of Beaulieu; H. W. Forster, Esq, M.P.; Vice-Admiral Woodward, C.B.; Rev. R. J. Campbell, M.A.; W. Hind-Smith, Esq.; and Eardley-Wilmot, Esq., R.N., Secretary of the Church of England Temperance Society.

MORE THAN HALF A MILLION

have taken the treatment, among them 17,000 physicians. Does not this fact alone speak volumes? And twenty per cent. of our patients come through the recommendation of their family physician.

About one-third of the patients are ladies, all of whom have apartments outside the Institute, of their own selection.

The treatment takes four weeks for alcohol (for drugs five to six weeks), and is carried out in the United Kingdom at the Keeley Institute, 9, West Bolton Gardens, London, S.W., or by special arrangement we can either send physician to patient's own home—or to travel with him.—Advt.

taken possession of Protestant children, and kept them against the wishes of their nearest relatives. We do not want to say anything offensive to the Roman Catholic priesthood. We know that very many Roman Catholic laymen are as much opposed as any Protestant can be to this sort of thing. But these Roman Catholic priests cannot understand too soon that children are not to be kidnapped—for it amounts to that—in England, and hidden away from their natural guardians with impunity.

We commend this case to the attention of the Home Office, who, we trust, will deal with it without delay.

AMONG THE LAWYERS.

"SHOCKING."

We have said some hard things before now about Mr. Justice Ridley's rulings, but never anything more severe than the remark made by that exceptionally level-headed Judge, Lord Justice Buckley, in giving judgment on Wednesday last in the Court of Appeal upon Mr. Justice Ridley's action in dismissing a case, described by the Lord Justice as shocking. It was a case of trespassing, and the nominal plaintiff was a girl of fifteen, who, with several other children, had gone for an afternoon stroll along a rough cart track between a wood and potato field opposite her home. The walk had long been a favourite one, especially in the blackberry season. On the day in question the children were in the pathway, when the farmer occupying the land came along in his cart accompanied by a dog. According to the evidence of the children, he shouted at them as he passed and cracked his whip close to them. After passing on for a few yards he returned shouting. The children were frightened and started to run for home, the farmer following them. Naturally they were very frightened, and the girl plaintiff had a severe attack of St. Vitus's dance, following the fright, which nearly proved fatal. In consequence, she claimed damages from the farmer, who admitted in Court that he had frightened the children. The case was before Mr. Justice Ridley, who held that the farmer was entitled to frighten the children, and that the plaintiff had no cause of action. Apparently this Judge looks upon trespassing, even though it be a trespass consisting of walking along a pathway, and doing no harm to anybody or anything, as so heinous a crime that the occupier of the ground is entitled not merely to warn off trespassers, but to frighten them off by threatening action. There was an appeal against Mr. Justice Ridley's peculiar rendering of the law of the country, and in ordering a new trial the Court of Appeal pointed out that Mr. Justice Ridley ought to have known that the owner or occupier of land has no right to commit violence of any kind against a trespasser until he has asked him to leave, and that even upon refusal he may only use such force as is reasonably necessary to eject the trespasser. Also that intentionally causing fright is an actionable wrong. Followng upon the judgment of the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justce Buckley declared that he was "shocked" at the action of Mr. Justice Ridley in withdrawing the case from the jury. It is a strong word as applied by the Court of Appeal to a Judge of first instance, but most people will think it well deserved as applied in this case to Mr. Justice Ridley.

TRADE NOTES.

The Park Motor Co., of 216, Tottenham Court Road, and 11, Alfred Place, W.C., are prepared to advance money on motor-cars at 10 per cent. per annum, and they claim that from the nature of their business they are in the position to offer high-class cars at less than half the market prices.

The British Liquozone Co., of 60, Wilson Street, Finsbury Square, E.C., are presenting, free of charge, to all readers of John Bull a large full-size bottle of "Liquozone," the presentation bottle being a full 2s. 3d. size. Any of our readers who may wish to try it should mention John Bull and describe their complaint, when they may rely upon their letter receiving early attention.

Eiffel Tower MILKPUDDING

A 1d packet makes a delicious milk pudding in ten minutes. Try it. You will be delighted.

Guys' Tonic Strengthens Weak Nerves.

☛ The Timely use of Guy's Tonic will save many a Doctor's bill.

W. Berry, Esq., of Flanders Road, Bedford Park, W., writes:

"I always recommend Guy's Tonic to my friends, and invariably find it has given every relief. Speaking for myself, I can safely say it is the only Medicine that gives me Relief from a miserable Sinking Sensation and fits of Depression."

Note Particularly.

Guy's Tonic assists in the process of Digestion, and braces up the Stomach to the proper performance of its duties. In this way Guy's Tonic ensures that all the Nourishment possible is obtained from Food eaten.

This Nutriment is subsequently absorbed into the Blood, by which it is carried to every part of the Body, building up the exhausted Nerves and Tissues and giving Strength to every Organ.

Guy's Tonic secures perfect Digestion and Assimilation of Food, besides exerting a Restorative influence upon the Vital powers of the Body.

Guy's Tonic is confidently recommended for Indigestion, Nervousness, and when, without any specific Ailment, Strength and energy are lacking, and the System is generally Debilitated.

Guy's Tonic is sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere, at 1/1½ per bottle (family size 2/9).

WATCHES

We hold the Largest Stock of Watches in the World, and we send Free our Large Catalogue of all makes of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, WRISTLETS, RINGS, CHOICE JEWELLERY, and superior goods for PRESENTS. This book puts you in the best market, and explains our Easy Terms and Substantial Discount for Cash. Enormous Saving.

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OPEN LETTERS AND POST-CARDS.

To King Manuel, Lisbon, Portugal.

My Dear Boy,—You seem to me rather swift and sudden for nineteen years of age. Still, if the rumour current "in the best informed circles" that you are negotiating for a betrothal to Princess Alexandra, daughter of the Duke of Fife, is true, I wish to assure you that I shall not stand in your way. The young lady's mother did not desire a crowned head herself; but that is neither here nor there. I do not disguise from myself that Portugal is rather a warm climate for crowned heads, as you are aware, but then so is Spain, where another English princess shares the throne with that very interesting and indubitably lively young man, Alfonso. In the matter of religion, again, there is a little difficulty. As a Catholic, you have been taught that there is only one way to heaven, and that is your way. As a Protestant, Princess Alexandra has been taught that though your way may lead to heaven, hers is the surest and shortest cut. But this will not be regarded as just cause or impediment why you two should not be joined in holy matrimony. Other things being desirable, Princess Alexandra's religion can doubtless be changed to suit your requirements. It can be easily managed. The English bishops will not make the slightest objection, and the Catholic bishops will be delighted to arrange the necessary formalities. I need not trouble you with my own view that religion has become a party question of indeterminate postulates. The King of England must be a Protestant or resign his crown; the King of Portugal must be a Catholic or resign his. Unless, therefore, the maiden of your choice becomes a Catholic, you must do without a wife.

I have, of course, no personal information as to whether this rumour represents your intentions. I am only writing to relieve your mind of the fear that, if true, I may be disinclined to give my consent to the match. Take her, my boy, with all my heart, if you want her, and she is willing, and my benediction be with you. Amen.

John Bull.

To the Right Hon. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Dublin Castle.

Dear Obiter Dicta,—By the wash of Lake Allen there is a little village called Glanglevin. Here lives Anne Farelly, a pretty blue-eyed Irish girl, as every Irish peasant girl should be. At Ballinaglera, five miles away, lives Robert Flinn. It is said that Bob's parents, as parents have a way of doing in Ireland, arranged his marriage with Mary Durkin. "But it was me that Robert loved," says Anne. The priest refused to marry Anne to Bob. When therefore his riverence was not looking, Bob and Anne vanished to Enniskillen, and there got married according to the rites of the Church and the laws of the land. Bob took home his bride after the wedding, to love and cherish her, bound so to do by his duty and affection. But at the threshold a village mob wearing masks assembled, some of them crowding into the house, and forcing Anne's father to return with her to his own house. At the time of writing, bride and bridegroom are still being kept apart by that mob, one section watching the house of Bob to prevent him going to Anne, and the other watching the house of Anne to prevent her joining Bob. "It's all the priests," says Bob; "they are a terrible power in this land."

Of my own knowledge I am unable to say whether or not the village priests have organised these forces of separation. But I stand for the united states; I stand for the union of hearts. I stand for the Union Jack, and the union Bob. And I respectfully take leave to ask you, my dear Saint Augustine, whether you are the strong arm of the law or the weak knee of the prophet—whether you are a separatist or a home ruler? Also where is the Royal Irish Constabulary?

I am informed that you cannot always collect rent in Ireland on quarter day, not so much because tenants do not desire to disburse as that they cannot find the money; but if a free born son of Erin cannot collect his bride when due—well, it seems to me that you should take strong steps. This is not home rule, my dear Saint. It is illegal conspiracy to restrain the import of raw material and the development of internal trade. Pray act at once, and let us have no more foolery. If anybody had spoiled your own honeymoon in this way there would have been trouble. Make a little trouble for Bob and Anne, and that instanter.

John Bull.

To Messrs. Peat and Pixley, Chartered Accountants, London.

Gentlemen,—Your Report on the L.C.C. Tramways Accounts would make a cat laugh. You were brought in to show the L.C.C. how to edit their finance on "commercial lines," and you have succeeded only in making yourselves ridiculous. Like Mrs. Fezziwig, all London is "one vast substantial smile."

According to you, the cost of the displacement of horse by electric tramways, estimated at £1,000,000, should be written off as a loss because all the L.C.C. bought was a few miles of old steel rails. But in that case, my dear friends, all the L.C.C. would have to sell, if they had to sell, would be a few miles of old steel rails also, plus the electric plant and cars. Nothing for goodwill—nothing for the monopoly of running through the public streets and the right to earn dividends on capital! Oh, my dear sirs, why not say that when a man buys a big business earning big profits, all he buys and all he will be paid for, if and when he wants to sell, is the stock and the brickwork? As a fact, the L.C.C. still possess what they bought; and not a few private capitalists would like the chance of paying the price they gave, with a few pounds over, for the same. Where, then, is the loss? Sirs, you are funny in figures; and a man who can be funny in figures can be funny in anything.

Why, there isn't a municipality or a private company in the Kingdom which has converted its horse tramways into electric traction which writes off the cost of displacement as a loss. There is not even a railway company which has displaced its steam by electricity which has written off the cost as a loss. You, my dear Peat, are the senior auditor of the District Railway, for instance. Will you have the kindness to refer me to the precise place in the accounts of that company where you have so written off the cost of the displacement of steam by electricity?

One other little point in your amazing Report. You say the sum of £293,592 applied from the tramways account to the relief of the rates between 1897 and 1904 should have been reserved for meeting the alleged losses. On this showing, the present Council will have to put up the rates, shillings instead of pennies, to pay for your mare's nest.

Then you want to saddle the tramways with a disproportionately heavy cost of road improvements. But don't the privately owned horse 'buses, motor 'buses, motor cabs, and hansoms, running alongside and in competition with the municipally owned tramways, smash up the roads? Do they pay anything? And how much did the old horse-tramway companies debit to road improvements in their accounts?

But I cannot follow you further. There is only one word for this so-called Commercial Report of yours (to be paid for out of the rates): it is absurd. It is to be laughed at, and when the laugh is over, its most fitting place will be the fire.

John Bull.

To Master Percy Teale, Shop Assistant, Leeds.

Dear Percy,—One of these fine mornings you will make a great name for yourself. It is not for me to say where you will make it, but you will awake to find yourself discovered. Already I perceive that you have been charged with sleeping out.

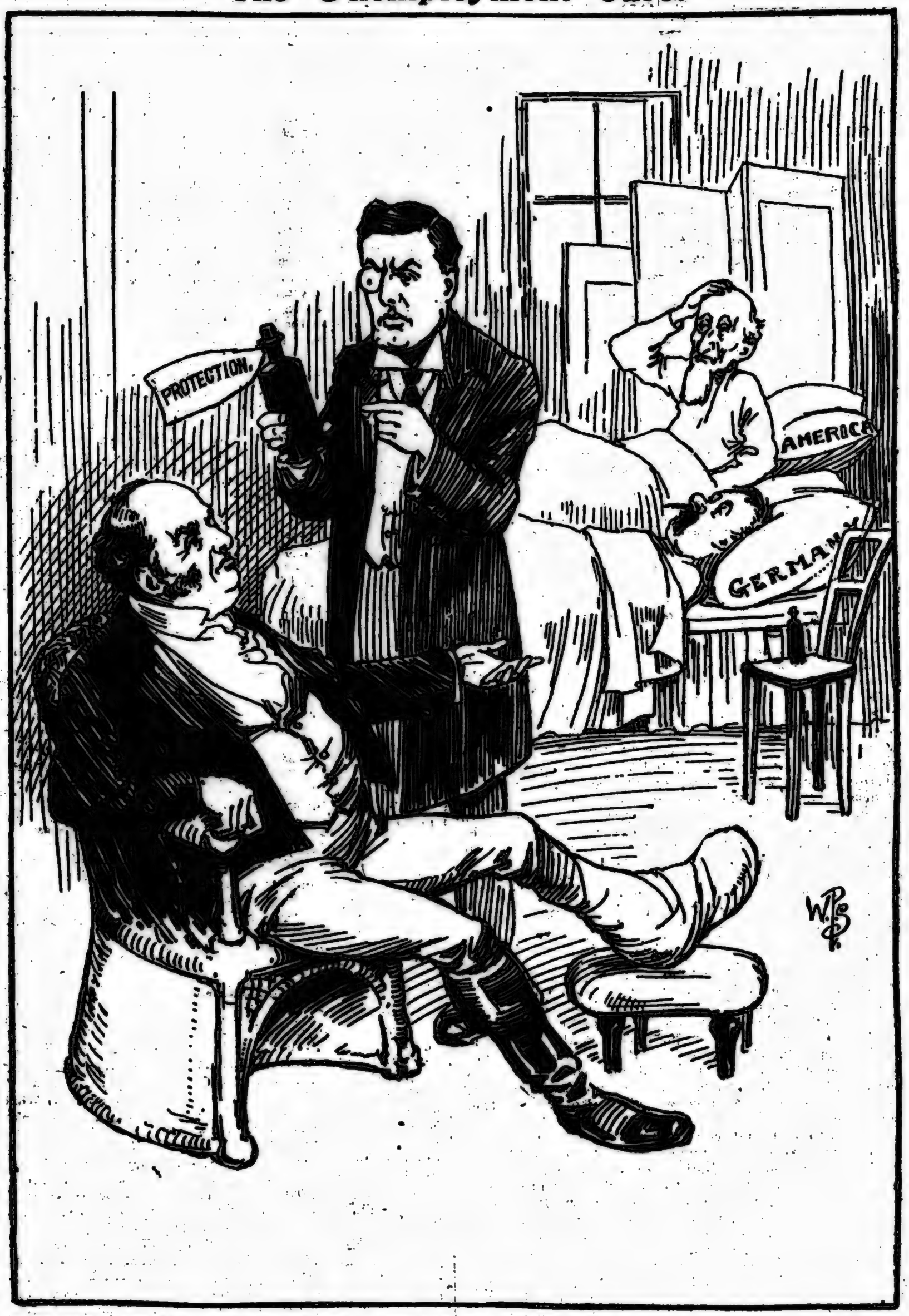
Your diary displays rare literary talent for a lad of 17:—"9.0. Went to Library, sat reading. 1.0. Missed my pal, went in market and there found him and went to Art Gallery. Had no tea except a Woodbine. Went to club. Spent up." There is a delicacy of fancy, a richness of humour, a ripeness of experience in that touch about the tea and the Woodbine which Greville himself could not have excelled.

Under date Monday, you are still more brilliant "Walked to Bradford," you write, "and then committed suicide." Then you proceed to write a valedictory in which the grace of diction is hardly more remarkable than the fervour of the piety, or the lachrymary of the pathos more moving than the profundity of the philosophy. "Goodbye to all of you," are the words you wrote ere the policeman on the beat found you somnolent but blissful under a cart, "I have been a bad lad all my life, but, thank God, I have enjoyed it.—Your wicked son, Percy Teale."

Not wicked, Percy dear, not wicked—only wayward; and as you were discharged on promising to go home to father, who I hope has not thought it necessary to introduce his slipper to your bifurcations, it may yet be that with wider opportunities you will sit on the loftier peaks of glory.

John Bull.

The Unemployment Cure.



DR. CHAMBERLAIN: HERE, THIS WILL CURE YOUR COMPLAINT.
JOHN BULL: BUT THESE TWO FELLOWS HAVE BEEN TAKING IT! AND THEY ARE GETTING WORSE.

IN THE CITY.

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED.

We have received the following from "A Lancashire Reader":—

Your criticism of this Company's balance sheet, and the further comment thereon in this week's paper by a shareholder, recall an article which appeared in the *Investors' Review* March 8th, 1902, copy of which I enclose. It will be noted that the writer of this article pointed out at that time that the moderate increase in profits was not in proportion to the additional capital employed. He also pointed out that as usual with this Company, "much has to be taken on trust." There is also a request that the Auditors of the Company should enlighten the Shareholders as to the value of shares in associated companies. There would appear to have been ground for these strictures six years ago. but there are much stronger reasons for them to-day, in view of the disclosures brought to light by your recent editorial.

In analysing the profits and comparing them with the paid-up capital, I find the following extraordinary decline:—

Year.	*Capital employed.*	*Net Profits.*	*Percentage on capital.*
1905	£3,850,000 ..	£367,020 ..	9·27
1906	£4,390,000 ..	£295,167 ..	6·72
1907	£4,765,000 ..	£241,087 ..	5·05

Referring to the huge amount on the credit side of the balance sheet, under Debtors, £509,466, it is obvious this amount cannot be represented by ordinary trade debts for the company's products supplied to their regular customers in the grocery and allied trades. It might, therefore, be interesting to inquire what proportion of these debts represents amounts due from the associated companies, which, as they are not producing a revenue, may not be in a sufficiently flourishing condition to discharge such debts. I should further like to ask whether the auditors are the same for the associated companies in England, which are not producing a revenue, as for the parent Company, Lever Bros., Ltd.? If the same, how do they justify certifying to the value of the shares, which it is suggested stand as an asset in Lever Bros.' books to the extent of some £250,000 or £300,000, plus the amount, if any, due from the same companies as trade debts? From the particulars you have given there is room for serious doubt about the policy of this concern, especially in reference to buying up other businesses.

Our correspondent puts a pertinent question on the Auditors' Certificate as to the value of the shares in those English Associated Companies which are producing no revenue to Lever Brothers, Limited. Surely the Auditors should have given some indication to shareholders of their opinion on the point? Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co. are at the head of their profession, and must recognise the desirability of doing so. Is it that the Directors object?

THE LONDON CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

In our issue of March 21st we invited the Secretary of this Association to explain certain matters that seemed to be in need of explanation, and we have now received his reply to that invitation, which is as below:—

> My Board have had your article which appeared in your issue of 21st inst., under their consideration, and they desire to draw your attention to the following:—
>
> (1) That the London Clerks' Association is a Friendly Society duly registered under the Friendly Societies Act.
>
> (2) The Association is based on the principle of mutual benefit. Members are governed by the rules which confer common privilege and impose common obligation.
>
> (3) The directors can only allow claims which conform to the Rules.
>
> (4) That all members have the right to appeal against the decision of the Board by referring to the arbitrators who are appointed *by the members*.
>
> (5) That in considering claims the directors are not influenced either by the amount of subscription a member may have paid, or the period of his membership, but are guided entirely by the rules.
>
> With regard to the patrons named in your paper, there was a clerical error in the description given as "Members of Parliament" in the Prospectus of last autumn, but Sir Albert Rollit and the other gentlemen did permit their names to be used as patrons of this Society at, or soon after, its foundation, and have not withdrawn their patronage.
>
> The patrons are *not trustees*, and the present trustees have held their position as such for some years.
>
> After considering the foregoing, my Board feel convinced that you will agree with them that every proper provision has been made by the Association for the settlement of any dispute which may arise.

HOW TO INCREASE YOUR INCOME.—Striking Success. Write at once for pamphlet, which will be sent post free on mentioning this paper. The CITY AND WESTMINSTER EXCHANGE, LTD., Stock and Share Dealers, QUEEN ANNE'S CHAMBERS, WESTMINSTER, S.W. Telephone Nos.: 937 Westminster and 7763 Gerrard. Tele. Ad.: "Stockwork." London.—Adve.

The following letter from Mr. A. J. Houlgate, of "St. Kilda," Marchmont Road, Wallington, refers to the same subject:—

> I was interested to read your remarks under the above heading in last week's issue of John Bull. May I offer a few words concerning my experience of the L.C.A., of which I am a member?
>
> After a membership of a little over twelve months I was awarded sick benefit for two weeks upon the certificate of a non-association doctor.
>
> About a year later I became ill again, and upon a non-association doctor's advice, went to a sanatorium for six months. I was granted full sick benefit for the whole of the six months, notwithstanding the fact that the Association doctor advised a course of treatment other than the sanatorium.
>
> According to the strict interpretation of the rules, the granting of the benefit in both cases was not obligatory, and could have been withheld, but upon full consideration of my case, they allowed the benefit.
>
> I do not offer these remarks with any other view than one of fairness to the L.C.A., and they are subscribed quite independently of the Association. However, they are not intended in any manner in extenuation of the alleged action of the L.C.A., referred to in your article, in regard to which I am as anxious as anyone else to hear what explanation is offered by the Association.

JOSEPH TRAVERS AND SONS, LTD.

The old-established business of Joseph Travers and Sons, Ltd., seems to have fallen upon less prosperous times. After paying interest on debentures, bank loans, money on deposit, and the dividend on the preference shares, there is a balance of £6,655 for the year ended 31st January last. An interim dividend on the ordinary shares of 2½ per cent. was paid on the 15th August, 1907. The directors now propose to pay another 2½ per cent., making 5 per cent. for the year, but in order to do this they have to transfer £5,000 from reserve.

We note that the stock in trade, "at cost or less," and "as certified by the company's officials," stands at the enormous sum of £453,768; also that Mr. J. L. Travers is retiring from the Board.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS.

A correspondent sends us the result of the liquidation of the estate of Samuel Sugarman, of the Market Hall, Bury, Lancs., jeweller, under a receiving order, dated 7th June, 1905. The estate was estimated to produce, according to the debtor's statement, £117 10s. It actually produced £85 2s. 10d. The official statement of the trustee is dated 28th February, 1908, so that it took over two years and a half to settle up this very small business. The total cost of realisation was £88 17s. 1d., or £3 14s. 3d. more than the estate realised!

McADAM AND TUCKNISS.

With reference to a reply to a correspondent that appeared in our issue of March 21st, and which answered a complaint that Messrs. McAdam and Tuckniss had not behaved quite fairly in a share transaction with our correspondent, Messrs. McAdam and Tuckniss send us an explanation and references which satisfy us that our correspondent had no real cause of complaint. We would, however, advise these gentlemen to refrain in future from claiming that they run their stock and share business "entirely on faith in God." Language of this kind can only prejudice them with men of the world.

NEW ISSUE.

We direct attention to the reports of the Tennessee Copper Company, to be found in another column, from which it will be seen that the profits for the year, after deducting $7,000.00 for depreciation of the plants in Tennessee, were $800,634.58.

FINANCIAL ENQUIRIES.

National Free Homes Association.—D. L. (Edgehill).—We return the various papers you have sent us relating to transactions you had with this society some years ago. We can be of no service to you in the matter.

Provincial Homes, Limited.—St. Vincent (Portsmouth).—We agree with your view of it.

Great Northern Central or Columbia.—W. H. (Keighley).—Yes, we think so.

Argyll's, Limited.—D. S. S. (Southwark Park).—(1) Our information as to the company and the effect of recent changes is on the same lines as your own. (2) We must refer you to the advertisement of the "Mint" for particulars.

Zinc Corporation.—H. P. (Devonport).—We do not think Messrs. Lawson and Grant or anybody else will be able to help you much in the matter.

Current Account.—Conservative (South Hackney).—The best bank for your purpose would be the Birkbeck. T. M. (Pontypool).—The Birkbeck Bank would be most suitable for your purpose.

PRICE OF BONDS.—H. T. G. (Cardiff).—The prices quoted by both these firms are considerably higher than what the Bonds can be got for from foreign bankers. W. S. S. (Palmers Green).—Ditto.

SPENCER, SANTOS AND COMPANY.—HAROLD (Beckenham).—The answer under the head of (2) referred to another company.

CHARING CROSS BANK.—J. F. M. (Glasgow).—We do not think the case has been heard yet. Anyway, we have seen no report of it. J. H. (Sheffield).—We do not recommend deposits with institutions offering such high rates of interest.

JOHN B. MCKENZIE.—J. B. (Burton-on-Trent).—Our advice to you is not to act upon Mr. McKenzie's suggestions.

ONE AND ALL SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION.—A. C. (Newcastle).—See our remarks of last week upon this matter.

MCADAM AND TUCKNISS.—J. T. R. (Forest Gate).—It seems a complicated story, and we regret we cannot help you. The contract notes are returned under cover.

AUSTRALIA MEDICATED SOAP COMPANY.—M. F. (Victoria).—We have no information.

BRITISH HOMES ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—W. H. S. (Peckham).—(1) Yes. (2) The Scottish Provident Institution is one of the largest life offices in the United Kingdom, and is admirably managed. B. B. (Penge).—If you will send us the correspondence we will consider it

SUNDERLAND DISTRICT ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.—VIC (Newcastle).—The outlook is not bright.

NATIONAL OLD AGE PENSION TRUST.—S. H. B. (Yeovil).—We do not think the trust can carry out its promises to its members, and we have said so more than once. Mr. Taverner says we are mistaken, and our reply to him is that when he gets the opinion of a first-class actuary to that effect it will give us pleasure to reconsider our present opinion.

NATIONAL UNION OF CLERKS.—H. E. H. (Walthamstow).—The objects are, of course, excellent, but as to the financial position of the society we know nothing. Perhaps the Secretary will inform us.

BIRKBECK BANK BUILDING SOCIETY.—M. K. (South Tottenham).—It is a sound society.

SAFE INVESTMENT.—STRAIGHT (Brondesbury).—The comparative figures you give are pretty near the mark. CAREFUL (Dalston).—(1) We never recommend depositing with people who offer such high rates of interest. (2) The Hearts of Oak Building Society is in the front rank of such institutions.

PURCHASE OF BONDS.—F. W. P. (Sunderland).—A foreign banker.

J. R. ROBERTS' STORES, LIMITED.—D. D. R. (Hackney Road).—The company has not been doing well, but some time ago there was a change of management, from which much was hoped, and last year there was improvement. The report just out, however, shows that, after providing for debenture interest, there is a net profit of £69 only, as against £1,150 last year. This seems to have been due, in a large part, if not altogether, to the trustees for the debenture holders insisting upon repairs to premises, which appear to have got into a bad state. We fear it will be a long time before the arrears of interest of the Preference shares, unpaid for five years, is paid, but the directors are taking a step in the right direction in inviting Mr. Walter Cook to join the Board.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE SICK AND ACCIDENT SOCIETY.—PERUVIAN (Northwood).—We know nothing against it.

DELIVERY OF BONDS.—W. E. S. (Camberwell).—You complain that you bought Bonds of the syndicate, for which you called upon the company to return you the money paid, in accordance with their undertaking. They refused to do so. We have inquired into the matter, and we find that your statements are correct. You bought the Bonds for the sum named, and they were not delivered, but, on your applying for the return of the money, the Bonds in question were tendered to you, and it was explained that they had been mislaid, but had been in the office of the company throughout. Consequently they did not come under the undertaking to return money paid, which was limited to those purchases of Bonds which, owing to disputes with the Brussels agent of the syndicate, had not been bought as they should have been. Under these circumstances we do not think you can demand the return of the money. The Bonds are, we are informed, at your disposal whenever you choose to claim them, and they have, in fact, been shown to us, together with an affidavit dealing with the matter.

PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION OF LONDON.—P. A. B. (Torquay).—We have gone through the papers you sent us, but we cannot see that you have ground for complaint against the association; at any rate, the papers before us do not disclose it. As we understand your grievance, it is that some third party, unknown, circulated leaflets attacking the association in your district, and that you, as its agent, suffered through these attacks. Your complaint is that the association has not prosecuted the writer of the leaflets, but, in Baron Profumo's letter to the Torquay bank manager, sent us by you, he says that the association are anxious to prosecute, but have no evidence that would enable them to do so. If that be the case, how is the association to blame for not acting in the matter? We presume that, if you sent them evidence as to the authorship of the leaflets, and they were satisfied that responsibility could be brought home to the person named, and his character and position were such as to make it advisable to proceed against him, steps would be taken; but in the absence of such evidence we do not see what the association can do. We return your documents.

VARIOUS SHARES.—G. T. C. (Eastbourne).—We should keep all the shares you name for the present.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—J. A. T. (Tranmore).—We have no doubt that any undertaking given by this company will be loyally observed. It is one of the greatest insurance companies in the Kingdom.

INVESTMENT LIST.—W. E. A. (Crouch End).—We should find it difficult to better your first list, but of the six we prefer Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5.

LONDON, EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW INSURANCE COMPANY.—AN ADMIRER (Manchester).—Fairly so. The company transacts a large industrial business and also ordinary life business. TOM (Aberdeen).—See previous answer.

THE SOCIETY OF SHAGGING STEWARDS.—B. S. P. (Bitten).—We have no information about this society beyond the fact that it appeals to the better class stewards, and is intended to help them in case of sickness and distress.

BANKING ACCOUNT.—L. M. (Wood Green).—We should prefer the Birkbeck Bank.

PURCHASE OF SHARES.—RAINBOW (Dublin).—You had much better buy through a member of the Stock Exchange. By the way, you omitted to send us your name and address. We cannot undertake to answer any further questions without them.

DOUBLE OPTIONS.—T. F. H. (Nottingham).—If you send us the correspondence, we will consider it, but your wiser way would be to write off the account as a bad debt.

DOUBLE PROFIT.—CURIOUS (Shanghai).—Have nothing to do with the system or anything similar to it.

J. C. FIELDS' PREFERENCE.—F. T. (Jersey).—A fair speculative purchase.

MINING SHARES.—L. T. D. (Jersey).—We should hardly describe these mining shares as an investment, but as a speculative purchase they have their attractions at their present quotation.

LIST OF INVESTMENTS.—TAFFY (Cardiff).—We think you have made a good selection on the whole. No. 7 is a little doubtful, but not sufficiently so for us to recommend you to change it.

A ROAD TO FORTUNE.—H. S. GRANT (Brondesbury).—Clap-trap titles of this kind should consign the matter they cover to the waste-paper basket. Bonds sold by the people who issue the pamphlet are genuine, but the price charged is much in excess of the market rate if you buy for cash.

J. ARUDD AND COMPANY.—WINFOLE (Urmston).—We have no information respecting them.

PURCHASE OF STOCK.—R. H. (Sunderland).—Our reference was to the London Stock Exchange.

NATIONAL BENEFIT TRUST.—P. E. B. (Manchester).—Yes, they are of good financial standing.

NORTHERN COPPERS.—HARPOS (Sandown).—They represent a very speculative purchase, and we cannot recommend them even at their present low quotation.

THE NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—F. C. M. (Thornton Heath).—Yes, it is a "sound concern," being one of the largest and best of English mutual life offices. During its existence up to November 29th, 1906, the society had issued 79,971 policies. It had paid £13,022,193 on decease of members, in addition to claims under endowments. Its membership on December 31st last was 27,960.

HOUSE PURCHASE COMPANY.—E. B. (Ballyglass).—The company you name is not one of standing.

VARIOUS INVESTMENTS.—DEVONIAN (Dublin).—We should hold all the shares for the present.

MANSIONS' CONSOLIDATED, LIMITED.—QUICKSILVER (Bollingbrook Road).—We have no information respecting this company.

SALE OF SHARES.—J. B. (Nottingham).—We cannot answer your question without seeing the Articles of Association. In the ordinary way a shareholder is, of course, entitled to dispose of his shares if he wishes to do so, but he is not entitled to require the company to buy them of him.

BEST INSURANCE OFFICE.—J. B. S. (Champion Hill).—Among the best of the offices suitable for your purpose are the National Provident Institution and the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT.—SIWOP (Swindon).—It is not in the first rank.

BI-MARGINAL INVESTMENT.—G. L. (Glasgow).—Our advice to you is to have nothing to do with these gambles.

COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENT.—J. A. (Desborough).—We have your letter, which is duly noted.

CARTER'S DEEP LEADS.—F. T. (Leeds).—We note that you have had a letter from the chairman of this company informing you that the work is going on as fast as possible. At present they are sinking a shaft at Beaufort. The wash cannot be reached in less than some months from now. A report will shortly be issued as to the progress of the work. The directors are negotiating the sale of one of their properties upon a cash and royalty basis, and hope to get rid of several of those owned by the company, which was never intended for other than a parent company. Everything is being done that can be done, and so far there is certainly no reason for despondency.

QUALIFICATION FOR DIRECTOR.—F. N. (Tiptree).—No. He would have to fulfil the conditions named in the Articles of Association.

SCOTTISH CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.—E. R. R. (York).—We are obliged to you for the prospectus you send us, which gives full information as to the objects of the association. These, as we have said before, are excellent, and the information submitted shows the association to be deserving of the attention and support of the large and deserving, but ill-represented, class it is intended to cater for.

LOST PROPERTY AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.—A. S. B. (Blackfriars).—The question seems to rest upon whether the policy does or does not cover disablement that is not "total." No doubt you have had correspondence with the company, and, if you will send it to us, so that we may see what they say, we will go into the matter.

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—F. J. W. (Whitley Bay).—The question you put to us would be more properly put to the Secretary of the company. For the rest, we may say that the company is enterprising and well and economically managed.

FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE.—BALTINGLASS (Islington).—It is not an office we should have recommended, but we have no doubt any claims arising upon your policy would be met.

THREE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—ANXIOUS (Trunchy).—None of them is in the front rank.

PREMIUM BONDS.—J. B. (Acton).—You ask us several questions with respect to these Bonds which are very similar to those asked by many other correspondents, and it may be convenient if, for your and their information, we answer your questions somewhat at length, directing other correspondents to this answer as applicable to their own questions. You ask us what are the drawbacks to these Bonds besides the loss of interest. We presume you refer to the non-interest bearing Bonds, such as Panama, Congo, and Ottoman. With the exception of loss of interest, we know of no other drawbacks; on the contrary, the chances in the Drawings are better and the premiums larger. Those firms who are offering Panama Canal Bonds at £3 are swindling the public, seeing that their market price is £4 10s. There is no liability on any of these Bonds. They are all fully paid, and the Bonds to which you refer, "without further liability," are merely a catch for the unwary. All the interest bearing Bonds keep very steady from one year's end to the other, subject to the market influences, which affect all Government stocks. Congos have been about the same price for many years, and Ottoman have appreciated considerably during the last few years, and are now higher than they have ever been. Panama have fluctuated rather, say, between £4 and £5, and are now at a fair average figure. There are a number of Bonds which touting and circularising brokers are trying to foist on the public. These may be described as the worst, namely, Italian Red Cross, Servian 1868, Servian Red Cross, Hungarian Foncier 1906, Credit Foncier Hollandais, Freiburg, Milan, and some Danish and Portuguese Bonds, which are all more or less unmarketable. C. M. (Doughty Street).—It is not a question of buying at a higher price, but at a lower. These Bonds are sold at much above their market value by the people who advertise them. NEOPITE (Ruthin).—(1) The Bonds are genuine. (2) Under the present management they are delivered. (3) Unless there is dishonesty, the contingency you suggest could not happen. (4) There is no market for the shares you mention. T. M. B. ("Walmer Castle").—The people you name charge more than the market price. E. C. (Mount Barker, Western Australia):—Ditto. F. W. (Sunderland).—We strongly recommend you to keep your £5 in the Savings Bank.

OUTSIDE BROKERS.—BOAR (Richmond).—Better deal with members of the Stock Exchange. H. B. (Oxford).—Have nothing to do with any of the people you name. J. E. H. (Aberdeen).—Have nothing to do with these people or any firm making similar suggestions to you. We return your papers. E. L. B. (Peckham).—We should not advise the change. A. B. (Cape Town).—You are foolish to have any dealings with either of these firms. If you want to buy or sell stocks or shares, do so through a member of the Stock Exchange. SUCCESS (Plymouth).—Our advice to you is to have nothing to do with them. EDNA (Bristol).—Pay no attention to the statements to which you refer, which are mythical, and do not lose your money by sending it to these or similar people. Keep it in the Savings Bank, where it will be safe.

[Many replies stand over.]

JOHN BULL'S WOMENFOLK.

By Mrs. Bull.

Women as Playwrights.

Although only one lady writer was present at the recent deputation of dramatists that waited upon the Home Secretary to protest against the unrestricted power of the Censor of Plays, the matter is really one of particular interest to women. Not only is the greater part of the audience at a theatre frequently composed of the gentler sex, but women have been coming to the fore lately as playwrights. Several of these ladies have chosen, in somewhat cowardly style perchance, to hide their light under a bushel. That is to say, they have had their work produced under a masculine *nom-de-plume*, believing that even in these enlightened days their work thus stands a better chance of serious Press approval. For instance, how many people know that that immensely funny play, "When Knights were Bold," is the product of a woman's pen? Then, again, the highly successful "Scarlet Pimpernel" was largely written by a woman. The literary ability of aristocratic ladies seems to run largely in the dramatic line. It will be remembered that the young Queen of Spain is the author of a one-act play in French, which has been acted by the ladies and gentlemen of her court. Our only Countess in her own right, Lady Cromartie, has produced a play, so have the Hon. Mrs. Lyttelton and others. By the way, it is not generally known that the latest successful recruit to the ranks of professional dramatists—Miss Cicely Hamilton, author of "Diana of Dobson's"—is an active member of that militant Woman's Suffrage Society, the "Women's Freedom League."

Strong Mothers.

In the colums of a morning paper athletic girls have recently been coming in for some hard words. We all know the sort of thing. The poor dears are declared to be bad-tempered, immodest, harsh-featured, untidy, spotted and pimpled, given to shouting, striding and bold-faced staring!! I sat last night in the dressing-room of a gymnasium while a dozen bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked girls, glowing from the fun of a well-contested game of basket-ball, discussed these calumnies. How I should have revelled in introducing into that scene some of the believers in the "harsh-featured," "unpleasing" athletic damsel. It would have converted the cynic once for all. But the climax of nonsense has been reached by an indvidual signing himself "Elderly Physician," who declares that athletic girls make delicate wives, and that "their children, especially their boys, are puny physically, and mentally backward." Now, if ever there existed a mis-statement of facts, there it is! Have not we the eternally famous example of the athletic women of ancient Sparta to absolutely and definitely prove that the exact opposite is the true state of affairs? Professor James Donaldson, of St. Andrew's University, in his perfectly delightful book, "Woman in Ancient Greece and Rome," puts the truth concisely. "The Spartans wanted strong men: the mothers therefore must be strong. From their earliest days the women engaged in gymnastic exercises, and when they reached the age of girlhood they entered into contests with each other in wrestling, racing, and throwing the quoit and javelin. Some writers assert that they engaged in similar contests even with the young men .... Such was the Spartan system. What were the results of it? For about four or five hundred years there was a succession of the strongest men that possibly ever existed on the face of the earth .... and these men were among the bravest .... they held supremacy in Greece through sheer force of energy, bravery and obedience to law." This then is historical truth concerning the offspring of the most athletic mothers the world has ever known. Let that "Elderly Physician" blush for his own ignorance!

Simple Cookery Hints.

Curry is worth nothing unless it be thoroughly hot—hot with seasoning, hot with the fire, on a hot dish, and served on to hot plates. The chief secret for making excellent coffee is to use a generous supply of coffee berries that are both freshly roasted and freshly ground.

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RELATIVE AREAS OF EXHIBITIONS.

Great Exhibition in London, 1851	21 acres. 16 acres buildings.
International Exhibition, London, 1862	23½ acres. 16½ acres buildings.
FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, 1908.. ..	140 acres. Over 40 acres buildings.

Four of the best British and French Military Bands will perform daily.
The most novel and refined attractions ever presented in London will be placed in the Pleasure Gardens of the Exhibition.
SEASON TICKETS } —for Ladies or Gentlemen, £1 1s. each. } —for Children under 12, 10s. 6d. each.
Now on sale at all the principal agencies and libraries. These Tickets will also admit on the Opening Day of the Exhibition and to the dedication of the Stadium.
THE GARDEN CLUB,
In the Central Gardens.
Ladies as well as Gentlemen are eligible for membership.
Subscription: Gentlemen, £3 3s.; Ladies, £2 2s.
Membership of this Club includes admission to the Exhibition.
The ALLOTMENT of EXHIBIT SPACE in the various Exhibition Halls is now approaching completion.
CONCESSIONS for the erection of PAVILIONS in the various gardens of the Exhibition for the Sale of Confectionery, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Tobacco, and numerous other Concessions are now being concluded.
Exhibitors and Concessionaires desirous of securing the remaining available space should apply immediately to the Secretary.
EXCURSIONS from all parts of the UNITED KINGDOM and the CONTINENT are now being arranged.
Educational, Scientific, and other CONGRESSES and CONFERENCES will be held in the Congress Halls.
Particulars on application to the Secretary, 56, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
THE OLYMPIC GAMES,
in which 22 Nations compete, will take place in the Great Stadium, capable of holding over 100,000 people.
INTERNATIONAL and NATIONAL SPORTS.
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Auto-Cycle Union	National Wrestling Association
Amateur Fencing Association	London Private Fire Brigades

National Physical Recreation Society.
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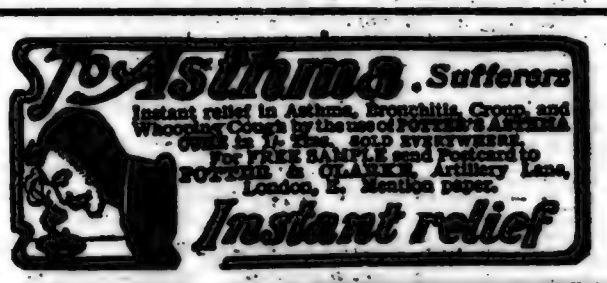
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THE HURLY BURLY.

By THEODORE DAHLE.

TOPSY-TURVYDOM AMONG THE PROVERBS.

Searching for treasure in the twopenny box of a second-hand bookstall the other day I lighted on a book of proverbs. I recalled the saying of old Sam Johnson that he who does not mind his belly will hardly mind anything else; so I paid my bawbees, took unto myself appetite and digestion, made feast of many proverbs, and lo, I am filled. I know now how to be wise, how to be good, how to be rich, and how to be happy. Verily, the proverbs of the wise are a goodly feast.

Nevertheless, many proverbs seem to be wandering around in a loose, irresponsible kind of way. For instance, I think that even the talented gentleman who was the author of Solomon was somewhat out of his reckoning when he said that if you train up a child in the way he should go, when he is older he will not depart from it. If he had lived in this century he would have known that if you train up a child in the way he should go the chances are that he will carefully select the other one. "Smile in the glass and a smiling face will greet you." I should be sorry to dispute that proposition; but a man may smile and smile and be a villain. Then I learn that every wise woman buildeth her house, but the foolish plucketh it down with her hands. This seems to be rather foolish, for if it has been put up by a jerry builder and she leaves it alone it will fall.

It is advised that a mon should ne'er seek a wife till he kens what to do wi' her; so that much foresight appears to be with the men who get married and send their wives out charing. I learn that a handsome woman is soon dressed; which is news. The author of that aphorism has evidently never been kept waiting till a handsome woman finishes doing her hair. It seems that idleness is the devil's bolster, though I have hitherto understood that auld Nicky Ben never sleeps. "People who have nothing to do are soon tired of their own company," but nobody will ever get Weary Willie and Tired Tim to believe it. Though very hungry, it is written that you had better go to bed supperless than rise in debt. If you don't happen to have a bed, you naturally sleep out on the Embankment.

"It is hard to pay for bread that has not been eaten." On the other hand, when you give it to the beggar at the gate, it is often hard to get eaten the bread that you have paid for. I am told that the handsomest flower is not always the sweetest; so never waste time gathering dandelions. Then "business is business"; but never give a blind man a halfpenny and steal his dog. "As the garden, so the gardener"; which is well enough as far as it goes, but a man can't sit up all night with a lantern hunting slugs. "Who loveth well, chastises well." Be careful, however, that you hit the right place or you may hurt your hand. The saying should be that who so loveth his son selecteth a slipper. It is worth while remembering that people are not always pious who are always praying; even the wicked are often found on their knees.

It is true that the fool does in the end what the wise man does at the beginning; yet the fool often blunders into making a better job of it. As a matter of universal experience, Providence is not infrequently on the side of the fool. "Everybody is kin to the rich man." Even the millionaire does not always know his forty-second cousin. Though, too, economy may be revenue, it does not follow that you should economise by the ha'porth; many a horse has been lost for want of a shilling lock on the stable door. Doubtless it is true that he who has sixpence and spends ninepence has no need of a purse, but a pursemaker would ha'e his doots. I learn that the weeping bride makes a laughing wife. Apparently the lady weeps because she is enjoying herself.

I find a pearl of wisdom in the aphorism, "Don't talk; the words of a silent man are never brought into court." I recall the case of the engaged twain silently sauntering down the vale of love hand in hand. "Oh, why don't you say something?" cooed the maiden at last. "Because," came the answer, "I'm so unspeakably happy." It is noticeable that all people cannot wear one shoe; which seems to exhaust the obvious. A man who is at home in clogs would not feel the pinch in patent-leathers. "Every bird to its own note," I read, "and every woman to her own mangle," and I take leave to add, every woman to her own baby, and all the neighbours to their own pianos. There is a warning that if you deal with the devil you will get robbed; but even that needs qualification, for a tailor once told me that you had better trade with the devils you know than with the devils you don't.

"Don't be found in, and you won't be found out." This seems excellent advice to burglars. There is subtlety in the saying that a husband should be blind and a wife should be deaf, and if it were written up in every house the Divorce Court would probably be less busy. The Scotch have it, "Be what ye wad be ca'ed." If ye would be called a gentleman, for instance, eat your jam with a knife. I learn that expectation is a fool's income; certainly it is not much to live on. "A good example," I understand, "is the best sermon"; and I know people who will say that this applies to Peckham.

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TO preserve the skin clean, clear, and healthy in all winds or weathers there is nothing known which can compare with Nature's simple prescription, ICILMA NATURAL WATER. This unique natural water, and the preparations made with it, have been proved over and over again to have a wonderful cleansing and toning action on the skin and to give *natural* healthy complexions, which are a desirable contrast to the "made up" and greasy appearance produced by cosmetics of oily creams.

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Fluor Cream

is the only safe and logical skin cream, for it simply imparts Icilma Natural Water in a delightfully fragrant foamy form. It contains not a particle of oil, grease, or fat, needs no powder to hide it, *cannot* possibly grow hair, and is extremely economical in use. A little rubbed into the skin daily will leave a welcome sense of cool, clean comfort, and make the skin soft, clear, and fresh under all conditions.

Men should use it before and after shaving—it prevents sore chins.

Of all Chemists; Price 1/-; Large Pots, 1/6.

SPECIAL OFFER.

For 3d. stamps we send dainty samples of CREAM and ICILMINE (wonderful skin-cleanser) and an illustrated descriptive card.

ICILMA CO., LTD.,

(Dept 5), **14a, Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C.**

PEARKSOWN

is a mixture of Butter and Milk, an absolutely pure, wholesome food, better than the best butter.

You can only obtain it from

PEARKS' STORES.

500 Direct Branches and Agencies.

Head Office:—6, BAYER STREET, E.C.

HAND-BOOK OF DIVORCE.

Explains in plain language everything required to be known by persons involved in Matrimonial troubles. The evidence required by the Court in Judicial Separations and Divorce cases. All about the Domicil, Collusion, Condonation, Cruelty. Permanent Alimony. Suing in *forma pauperis*. Costs. How to procure a Divorce quickly and cheaply. By post, Eighteenpence.

HARTSTONES, 18, BURLEIGH STREET, STRAND, W.C.

BIRKBECK BANK

Established 1851.
SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.
2½ PER CENT. INTEREST
allowed on Deposit Accounts.
2 PER CENT. INTEREST
on Drawing Accounts with Cheque Book.
All general Banking Business transacted.
ALMANACK, with full particulars, POST FREE.
C. F. RAVENSCROFT, Secretary.

BULL'S EYES.

Some Unfounded and Confounded Rumours:—

That in case of a difference as to the Premiership, Lloyd-George will be asked to arbitrate.

That the abandonment of the Sins of Society is a fact.

That the Suffragists prefer gold to coppers.

That the Government has forced the brewers to seek Protection.

That the followers of G. Bernard Shaw are called "Shavians."

That American hops are not making the English bitter.

That "Honesty is the best Policy" is to be inscribed over the door of the War Office.

That Battersea Rise does not lead to Queer Street.

Mr. Gautrey's Ghost, was the title earned by Dr. Macnamara at the Peckham election. Yet there are those who say the Liberal candidate had no spirit.

According to Lady Violet Greville, bridge is killing the love for music. People prefer a Grand Slam at cards to one on a piano.

"Dog on the Bench," reads a heading. Funny dog, we presume.

Three horses recently ran a dead-heat. There wasn't a second between them.

Reply to Inquirer: *We* pronounce "Asaph" with the accent on the "Ass."

A recent news bill reads—"Clerk sentenced—Tenant selected for *Daily Mail* Farm." Rather a bad start.

A headline in the *Daily Mirror* runs:—"Trains in Collision. One killed and two injured." The injured trains are doing well.

The *Daily Mail*, reviewing the Cup-tie prospects, stated that Manchester United "would have to fight every inch of the way, in fact, every half-inch." In view of the result, we consider the half-inch allowed excessive.

"The Lost Heirlooms: Marquis Townshend Sheds Tears in the Box." The empty box, of course.

A recent advertisement reads: "Teeth at Hospital Prices." Actresses, please note.

According to the newspaper, Prince Edward of York says when he is King he will pass a law prohibiting sin in this country. We are awaiting a protest from His Majesty's Judges.

A Devonshire man named Godfrey has won the world's shorthand competition for the second time with 1,100 words in five minutes. They say he is married, and has been practising at home.

Miss Pearson, one of the Suffragettes, says that while in Holloway she was employed on mail bags. Just as well if she's married; male bags want a good deal of attention at times.

Caldwell is said to "rave a good deal, and imagine he is addressing the House of Lords." Rough on Lord Rosebery.

The Royal Horticultural Society is undecided as to allowing boxing contests at their hall. A-spar-agus and window-boxing competitions might solve the difficulty.

Mrs. Sophronia Gleeson, of Indiana, who is just thirty, has achieved her eighth divorce. She declares her intention of going on with the business till she meets her affinity. Where is Mr. *Hard*ronia?

A medical paper says: "A doctor's expectancy of life is less than many others." Hence his surprise when a patient gets better.

A lamb has recently been born in Somersetshire with thirteen legs. We understand that it has great difficulty in keeping the odd nine in step.

Influenza is spread by the telephone. Then there are many trunk calls on the handkerchief.

Mr. Farman's new aeroplane is to resemble a fish. Hake?

During the coming cricket season, "Ranji" is to be known as "The Jam." Not butter fingers.

The publican's policy: Filling up the cup.

At the
CLOTHING & OUTFITTING EXHIBITION
at the
Royal Agricultural Hall,
London, N.
April 6th—16th,
we shall show a full range of
EVERITT'S
SPECIALITIES FOR THE CORRECT CARE OF THE CLOTHES
which should prove of interest to all gentlemen.
Stand No.
10
COME AND SEE IT.

"Apparel oft' proclaims the man."

The advent of EVERITT'S
PACK-FLAT
TROUSERS PRESS (Patent)
places a really smart appearance within every man's reach.

It is perfectly simple and effective. It takes only a turn of the Ball Nut to release the top bars. The divided top boards insure all the pressure being applied just where required.

THE PATENT STRETCHER is very simple to manipulate and brings trousers back to their correct shape without weakening the cloth. All fittings are nickel-plated and the boards used are of unbreakable five-ply wood.

The stretcher and screws can be easily removed, and the Press is then very handy for travelling, as without the stretcher it takes up only a space of ¾ inch deep in a trunk. A nickel-plated spanner is supplied with each Press.

Made in three qualities.

No 1. Plain Birch,
Complete 7/6
Press only..... 5/-

No 2. Walnut Colour,
Complete..... 8/9
Press only..... 6/-

No 3. Fine Veneered Oak, Complete 10/6
Press only..... 7/9

Length of Press—24 Inches

EVERITT PRESS MANUFACTURING CO. (Dept. K.),
17, LAURENCE POUNTNEY LANE, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"Are We Getting Better?" reads a *Mirror* heading. I see no signs of it.

Salisbury Council has decided to supply coffee to policemen on night duty. To keep them awake?

A baby camel was recently born in the Crystal Palace Zoo. It has no hump, but the shareholders can supply that.

"The Worst Man in the World, Frank Richardson," says an announcement. We think this is *too* severe.

"The Thunderbolt" is the name of the new play for the St. James's Theatre. It ought to be very striking.

Mrs. Thaw is seeking to have her marriage annulled on the ground that Thaw was insane when he married her. She ought to win.

Said Smith to Jones, the other day
"My boy, I've got the flu."
Said Jones to Smith, "It's t'other way
My boy, the flu's got you."

A metal badge of the main entrance to Holloway Gaol is now presented to Suffragettes on their release from that institution. A sort of ticket of leave.

"I Little Knew ——" is the title of a recent book. This seems to be carrying candour to excess.

According to Mr. Percy Alden, State-supported children in Hungary only cost 4½d. per day. Hungary by name but not by nature, evidently.

"Laughter is always healthy," says a contemporary. Except for those who laugh themselves to death.

The Bedouins who attacked the escort of the Egyptian holy carpet near Meding got the beating instead of the carpet.

Owing to a glut, Californian oranges have been selling for two and three a penny. They were the pip-less variety, but the growers were not.

Thieves who robbed a Paris-Havre train left behind six little boxes of attar of roses, valued at £3,000. They were off the scent.

The news that influenza is beginning to attack horses demands the discovery of a remedy, which might be called equinine.

Sir H. Craik recently protested against the Government "linking two bills together in the Procrustean bed of a guillotine resolution." Worse than "opening the door to the thin end of the wedge."

The modern aeronaut, it seems, has his propeller in front. He believes in the glorious idea of having your screw in advance.

A Hungarian doctor declares that all modern ailments are due to sitting, and suggests that clerks and typists shall have no seats. But they won't stand it.

Orders have been given that King Alfonso is not to be photographed in the Andalusian costume, as it does not suit him. He does not look "taking in it."

"Your punishments are marked on your face," said the West London magistrate to a suspect. Put there by the hand of "time," we presume.

There is a snuff box for M.P.'s in the inner lobby of the House of Commons. It has been noticed, however, that many Members are not up to snuff.

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS:—

"A Tangled Web." L. G. Moberley. The hero fell in love with the heroine directly he spied her. A rather flimsy plot: The villain is not at all fly.

"Tinman." Tom Gallon. A strong book. The hero is often put on his mettle, but has a will of iron. The author gives us full measure, and is running over with fun. "Tinman" should bring in some brass.

"Dr. Burton's Success." A. C. Gunter. The hero is compelled to swallow many a bitter pill, but in the end the villain is bottled up. This is not so depressing as the ordinary doctor's book. We wish the author no ill, and trust the book will take well.

"The Man who was Thursday." G. K. Chesterton. Subscribers, when asking for this book should speak distinctly: for it is easy to make a mistake. Not that the book is dry.

"The Dancing Leaves." Gertrude Warden. The leaves of the hop, no doubt.

The Effect of Electricity on Disease.

NO LONGER A MATTER OF DOUBT.

Every day brings fresh proof of the value of electricity as a remedy for human ills. Cases which only a few years ago were considered incurable are now treated with the utmost success. Patients who have been trying medicines until they made a drug shop of their stomachs suddenly realise that the old system is wrong. They have been dosing their poor stomachs with poisonous materials until the entire organic system has rebelled against it.

Prof. O. S. Fowler, in his work on the treatment of nervous diseases, says:—"Sufferers little realise how far they are restorable—yet they seek relief in the wrong directions, for medicines cannot cure this class of disease, but, on the contrary, they almost universally prove injurious. They are no more adapted to reach these cases than a dose of ipecac or jalap is to assuage a mother's grief for the loss of her darling babe, for the disease being largely local the restoratives must be applied directly to those prostrated parts; and since electricity is undoubtedly the instrumentality of all life, it necessarily follows that this element constitutes Nature's one most potent remedy in these diseases when rightly applied."

Every scientist who has devoted any time to the study of electricity is enthusiastic in its curative powers. It cures because it supplies the necessary life element. The cure is pleasant, being accomplished while the patient rests. The "Ajax" Dry-Cell Battery is peculiarly adapted to nearly all general ailments. It is, without doubt, the most successful treatment known to-day.

All forms of weakness are cured by it. Electricity takes the place of weakness, banishing it for ever. Nervousness, Neurasthenia, Insomnia, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Locomotor Ataxy, and Epilepsy yield to it in a surprising manner. It has no equal as a cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, and Backache. Its success in Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver and Kidney Troubles is brilliant. This battery has secured the "Science Siftings" Certificate of Merit, and at the last International Exhibition the Diploma with Grand Prix and Gold Medal.

A treatise on the subject has just been published that is well worth two guineas to any health-seeker. The subject of health is exhaustively treated in this 80-page pamphlet, a free copy of which will be sent to any reader of *John Bull*. Simply drop a postcard or a note to The British Electric Institute (Dept. 41), 25, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. Not one penny of expense is attached to your application.—[ADVT.]

SAVES MANY LIVES.
The Great English Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS & THROAT WEAKNESS
Owbridge's
OLD ORIGINAL and
World-Famous Lung Tonic.
Established 1874. Take no substitute.
Sold everywhere at 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6, and 11/-
COPYRIGHT.

Homocea
CURES
PILES!
In order to simplify the use of HOMOCEA in the case of internal Piles (Bleeding or Blind), the ointment is now put up in SUPPOSITORIES, by which means it can be applied in sufficient quantities directly to the seat of trouble and retained there.
HOMOCEA SUPPOSITORIES are in three sizes, small, medium, and very large, price 2/9 per box. Send 2/6, naming the size you require, to Dept. D, HOMOCEA, Ltd., 83, King William Street, London, E.C., and receive a box Post Free.
HOMOCEA
CURES
PILES!

JOHN BULL'S LETTER BAG.

[The Editor *replies to, and has a chat with, some of his numerous correspondents.*]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Will readers when sending cuttings from newspapers take care that in each case a sufficient portion is sent to identify the name of the paper and the date of issue?

R. M. (Manchester) has invented an advertising novelty, and would like to know if it is worth patenting, and, if so, what would be the cost. Perhaps he will let us have a look at it. He further remarks that "some time ago nearly every penny weekly paper was advertising information on the matter, but now, just when he wants it, he cannot see it in any of them." The reason is that the honestly run papers discovered the many abuses attached to the business of "Patent Editor," and the few disreputable papers were also compelled to relinquish the game because the public found it out too.

P. St. C. W. (Hoylake), referring to our recent comments upon "H. E. Edwards," of 137, St. Alban's Avenue, Chiswick, says that directly he told the man that he would not lodge cash upon taking up a situation upon the 3,000-ton sailing ship, but could give him any personal guarantees required, Edwards informed him that the situation was filled up. Edwards also said that he was not to forward any application to the owners which offered less than £50 as cash security.

R. H. H. (Devonport) tells us that a chief petty officer on board H.M.S. "Cornwallis" of the Atlantic Fleet, stationed at Gibraltar, recently received news that his wife had died, leaving three young children. Upon applying to the captain, however, for leave to go home to make the necessary arrangements, his application was refused. R. H. H. asks, "If the captain or any other officer of the 'Cornwallis' had been placed in similar circumstances, would he have been refused leave to go home?" The answer is emphatically in the negative.

"Danum" (Doncaster) tells us that on a recent occasion the head post office ran out of stamps because the chief clerk had omitted to order his supply. We shall have to extend our Civil Service enquiries to the Post Office.

G. B. (Nottingham).—You should communicate with the Secretary, Lloyd's, E.C.

A. M. P. (Westcliff-on-Sea), F. O. R. (Hadleigh), "Tariff-raffer" (Northampton), W. O. (Stoke Newington), G. W. S. (Crouch End) and others.—It only shows how independent our editorial is of the advertising department.

H. C. (Hull).—We have not forgotten the matter, but our hands have been very full of late.

H. L. C. (Brighton).—We have long ceased to take any interest in Limericks.

J. H. D. (Derby).—The Liberal Publication Department, 41, Victoria Street, London, S.W., a year or so ago published a special leaflet giving the number of aliens, the rate of unemployment among them, the number of them receiving relief from the Poor Laws, and other interesting information, derived from the Government Returns; or you could get much of the information you require from the Board of Trade direct.

"Constant Reader" (Plaistow).—Our contemporary *Truth* dealt fully with the Walker Trustees a week or two ago.

"Chemist" (Sheffield).—The Bishop has apparently changed his mind.

J. P. (Devonport).—Our editorial and advertising departments are quite distinct, but whilst we do our best to satisfy ourselves of the respectability of all our advertisers, we do not accept any responsibility in the matter.

J. H. T. (Blarney).—Sorry you do not approve of our attitude on the Licensing Bill, but what do you mean by hoping we shall "repent"? Is the Bishop of Manchester also a sinner? None of your blarney.

G. L. H.—We were referring to journalistic limericking.

W. G. C. (South Kensington).—You are too sharp. We endeavour to be as colloquial as possible in our phraseology, and we do not consider it incorrect to say that the kettle boils.

S. C. P. (Birmingham).—We do *not* think the Education Bill "a great and just measure." "He-Haw!"

C. W., Jr. (Limehouse).—Your uncle's case was a very sad one, but the hospital doctors appear to have been working under great pressure that day.

"Self-Denial" (Southampton) protests against having a Salvation Army collection box shaken in his face every time he goes out, and being also pestered at his home for subscriptions.

F. A. (Hampstead).—The *D.T.* was pulling their leg.

J. B. (Hull).—Thanks for cuttings, but we had already dealt with the matter.

E. N. (Chesterfield).—What about the widows and minors whose money is invested in brewery property? Do you wish *them* to "go and beg their bread"? Sorry you think we have too many advertisements, but we never give less than 16 pages of reading matter, and hope soon to give more.

W. E. D. (Anerley) warns us against the United Artists' Guild (138, Newington Causeway and 323, Upper Street, Islington). He has taken quite the right tone, and his "poor little wife" need not be frightened. She can evidently trust him to take care of the pence.

BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK & WHITE"

THE WHISKY OF WORLD WIDE REPUTE

Wonderful New Scientific Toy.

"FREE-WHEEL" TOP WITH BALL-BEARINGS & RUBBER TYRE.

No String or Spring to Wind; Spins with a Sweep of Hand; and Shows Continuous, Ever changing Beautiful Rainbow and Aurora-Borealis Colour Effects.

Interests and amuses all ages.

The latest craze in New York, Chicago, and other leading American cities is the "The Rainbow Ball-Bearing Top," here illustrated. The big stores are selling them in thousands daily—as fast, in fact, as the worried assistants can hand them over to the eager purchasers. The top is already creating a new craze in London, wherever one is introduced.

The inventor must be a happy man, for his ingenious and truly beautiful "no-string-wanted" top is spinning him a huge fortune at a very rapid rate.

One extraordinary thing about the new "Rainbow Ball-Bearing Top" is that it affords as much delight to "grown-ups" as to lads and lassies, and every one who sees it wants one.

Imagine the delight possible to the youngest child even, with no string or spring to wind. Just by simply drawing the edge of the ball-bearing fly wheel along a table, sufficient momentum is imparted to keep the top spinning at a giddy speed never before possible with any fashioned string, whip tops. Imagine a completely circular rainbow, with ever-changing colour combinations flashing forth with Aurora-Borealis-like rapidity and brilliancy. Babies crow and young children delight and scream with "the old Grown-ups matedly themselves" anchorus on "Beautiful!" "Beautiful!!!" the word child-lovers "Beautiful!" wonderful surprisingly gift that will spin, and go on spinning, whole weeks and months of ever-changing rainbow-coloured entertainment. It will cause the healthy child's eyes to dance and the sick one's face to glow with delight.

Send Postal Order and stamp value 1s. 1d. for one, 2s. 1d. for two, or 2s. for three. (To callers 1s. each). Call to see it spin and weave its lovely colours. Money will be at once returned without quibbling of any kind if this marvellous new top fails to more than answer highest expectations. Every top is beautifully nickelled and strongly made. Ball-bearings same as high grade cycle.

Orders will be despatched same day as they are received, with six different Colour Discs to each top, and full working instructions. 36 extra beautiful Colour Discs, all different, 6d. extra.

With 6 Beautiful Colour Discs.

1/- only

Patent Regd.

Playground of Science,

Patentees and Manufacturers of Scientific Novelties.

(Inventors please communicate),

87, Albert House, 78, Farringdon Street, E.C.

WHAT IS YOUR NUMBER?

CAN YOU DO WITH A GUINEA?

See page 317.

J. S. (London).—No, we do not think, under any circumstances, a new Member should be insulted.

W. G. H. (Eastbourne), J. R., and others.—We quite agree that it was a little indiscreet of the Rev. Mr. Ewing to describe the Peckham Election as "a struggle for the kingdom of God." That's the worst of these extremists.

The Rev. M. M. Connor, of the Vicarage, West Bromwich, wishes us to state that he does not now own a single share in a brewery or in any other company. The Guinness' stock we referred to forms part of an estate of which he is a trustee and in which he has no pecuniary interest, nor is he responsible for the investment. Congratulations to the rev. gentleman upon having hard cash in these perilous times.

W. C. W. (Hornsey) says there are piles upon piles of bound volumes of the Harmsworth Encyclopedia offered by booksellers at 21s., whereas patient subscribers had to pay 56s. He considers this "a contemptible and dirty trick." We should call it commerce, which, after all, is perhaps much the same thing.

R. F. (Richmond, Surrey).—We cannot give the German Emperor a biscuit for calling a lady "the von Moltke of Society." He was alluding to the old General, and meant to be complimentary.

F. G. C. (Redhill).—We share your hopes.

C. W. N. (Westminster) says Jim Crow is a man after his own heart and ought to be a motorist. This is a doubtful compliment, particularly as our correspondent has a car which he wants to sell to a Tariff Reformer for purposes of retaliation. Happily Jim's life is insured in our favour.

"Half-Back" (Plumstead).—Glad we have helped you so far. By all means try to get your money back. Say you have consulted us.

J. L. (Liverpool).—We should have sent back the piano without asking ourselves whether Jesus would have played upon it. As a matter of fact, He might have rejected it, not because it was a wicked, but because it was a stupid instrument.

J. A. H. (Opposite Battersea Polytechnic).—A bit hysterical, aren't you? But it affects us, who eat bread, more than you, who probably eat cake.

E. B. (Brockley) wants us to emasculate our paper and at the same time asks us to make it four times the size and charge 3d. for it. He can't have it both ways. He says he would not shake hands with Jim Crow, but how does he know he would ever get the chance?

H. P. A. (Belfast) has a friend who paid for some garments and only received a portion of them. It is not necessary to go to a solicitor. Anybody can take out a writ.

S. H. A. (Dover) says he would not have been imposed upon by the Pan-Asiatic Tea Company, because tea would not have been much use to him as he is single. So now he can see double.

S. E. A. D. (Hull) wants to know "for the love of goodness, what is coming to poor old England." He is annoyed with the sickly sentimentality which inspires agitations to let off criminals. So are we just at present.

W. B. (Carlisle) sends us an unmarked cutting and wants to know whether we give anything for such things. The answer is most emphatically in the negative.

A. D. (Camden Town).—We have given biscuits for such mistakes as "his weight is 6 ft. 0½ in." But we must try not to be monotonous.

E. W. C. (Loughborough Junction).—Surely a fish is an animal.

A. J. H. (Bow).—It was certainly cheeky of a young foreigner to advertise for English lessons "without remuneration." But perhaps he had something to teach in return.

J. S. (Brixham).—Always glad to be of use.

W. F. G. (Cleethorpes).—"Unfortunately no one was injured" is becoming so common a mistake that we wonder whether it is a mistake at all.

F. W. S. (Perran Road).—If a fish is not an animal, what in the sea do you suppose it is? A vegetable? Hook it, please.

E. P. (Maidenhead) notices that an Exeter butcher is chafing because Hardy and Co. collected an account for him and remitted only a balance of one shilling. "Some folks will never be satisfied," he exclaims. Hardy and Co. collected an account for him and rendered a statement showing that he owed them money, which he is still owing. Hardys are old practitioners of this game.

O. E. (Chelsea).—It would certainly be very hard on his lordship if there were a close time for criminals.

"Staff."—We agree with you in sympathising with the German Emperor about the ridicule which was poured over the Red Eagle which he conferred upon a traffic superintendent.

J. W. C. (Blackpool).—We do not understand how "one of the curtains in the mayor's parlour got out of the window to wave a welcome to the stormy visitor" when there was a high wind. We thought windows were usually closed when winds were high.

B. S., Jun. (Forest Gate).—All right. God save Ireland! We shall become republican, if you talk much more about your claims to the Irish throne.

J. E. S. (Blockley).—None being a contraction of no one, takes is. It is quite likely that some clever people have made the mistake of writing "none are." As to the use of the subjunctive, you must be guided by circumstances and common sense. What is all right in a book is often pedantic in conversation.

TO every person interested in our system of Technical Education, and who has the ambition to better his position, we will send above book or one on any subject named in the Coupon below, entirely FREE, if he will cut out and post to us the Coupon below, or write stating the subject in which he is interested.

We train ambitious men in their spare time for better paying positions in the industrial trades and professions. We train men FOR their work AT their work. Our instruction has the one definite aim of enabling ambitious people to increase their incomes. We have been successful in training thousands of persons in every walk of life, and we can do the same for you. We make this offer because we are confident that we can give you a training that will enable you to succeed. It will pay you to take advantage of this opportunity to have full particulars of our courses of training. If you are interested, fill in Coupon and post it to us to-day.

SECRETARY, I.C.S.,

59, J.B., CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

I am interested in your system of Technical Training and desire to increase my earning power. Please send me, post paid, free of charge, the Book covering the subject before which I have marked X on the Coupon, and full information how I can succeed in same.

Electrical Engineering.	Mining Engineering.
Civil Engineering.	Contracting and Building.
Mechanical Engineering.	Sanitary Engineering.
Architecture.	Steam Engineering.
Structural Engineering.	Architectural Drawing.

Preparation for Examination.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Residents of Canada, India, South Africa, New Zealand, or Australia, will please address one of the following I.C.S. branches: Canada—413, Temple Buildings, Toronto. India—11, Haman Street, Fort, Bombay. South Africa—3, Mansion House Chambers, Cape Town. New Zealand—4, Dixon Street, Wellington. Australia—Temple Court, 146, King Street, Sydney.

THE PARK MOTOR CO.,

216, Tottenham Court Road, and 11, Alfred Place, W.C.

(Estab. 1899),

are prepared to advance money on Motor Cars at 12 per cent. per annum. Separate Rooms are allotted for Storing Cars deposited.

Telephone Nos.—7812 and 7565 Gerrard.

Telegraphic Address—"Handleable, London."

From the nature of our business we are in a position to offer high class Cars at less than half the market prices.

Inspection Invited.

ONE AND ALL

SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

WHAT 1/- A MONTH WILL DO.

Ensure £1 a week for any Sickness.

Ensure £1 a week for any Accident.

Ensure £10 at Death.

(Not exceeding, but according to the number of Members.)

Claims paid on sight.

No other Association offers such liberal terms.

Are you in a club? If so, compare Payments and Benefits.

Prospectus and press comments forwarded post-free.

AGENTS REQUIRED ON SALARY AND COMMISSION.

Chief Offices: **28 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON.**

BANKING BY POST

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

We cordially invite you to send for a Copy of our FREE BOOKLET explaining how you can Bank with the People's Bank BY POST, just as expeditiously as if you lived next door to it.

Accounts opened with £1 upwards and kept FREE OF CHARGE.

Overdrafts for Business Purposes Granted.

FARROW'S BANK LTD., (The People's Bank.)

Head office: 1, Cheapside, London, E.C. (Opposite the G.P.O.)

Branches and Agencies in every County of the United Kingdom.

"Zeno" (Blackheath).—We concur in your opinion that recent events have bucked up the Opposition—which is good from every point of view.

F. L. C. (Hove) suggests a biscuit for Sir Robert Hermon-Hodge for saying in a recent speech that during the twenty years he was in Parliament as a Conservative, he "sat side by side with criminals, convicted and unconvicted." Rough on the Unionists!

D. B. G. (Belfast) recently received a letter from Messrs. à Beckett, Terrell, and Co., solicitors, of 58, Maddox Street, informing him that their clients, the Discovery Agency, "whose business it is to endeavour to discover some of the present owners of unclaimed or lost-sight-of money or property," had reason to believe he was entitled to certain property now in Chancery, and offering, on behalf of their clients, to place the necessary information at his disposal free of charge, provided that, in the event of the information proving correct, and he recovered anything, the Discovery Agency should have half. D. B. G. at once wrote for particulars, but has heard nothing further, and asks "was it a joke?" Perhaps Messrs. à Beckett, Terrell and Co. will inform us.

"Chimes" (Leeds) protests against the manner in which young girls, employed at a local picture-frame makers, injure their health by licking gummed labels all day long. It is an old story, but none the less sad. "Chimes" should write to the Home Office and ask them to put one of their Factory Inspectors on to the firm in question.

"Sadie" (Birmingham).—You appear to have been badly treated, but the matter is one you should bring to the notice of your local member.

J. H. S. (Portsmouth).—Thanks for interesting cutting. We are endeavouring to ascertain what licensed properties have recently been dealt in by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

E. B. H. (Hackney) calls our attention to the fact that an alleged joke is printed twice in *London Opinion* of March 14th. We presume that it is to give readers an additional chance of seeing it.

F. J. G. (Waterloo Road).—We are afraid we cannot assist you to obtain a loan to start a business in the dairy line.

L. W. D. (Ealing).—Scarcely worth a biscuit, but thanks all the same. Your local M.P. will get you a seat.

W. O. (Penmaenmawr).—The compensation fund is derived entirely from a levy upon the trade itself.

S. E. D. (Wimbledon).—Should not your first initial be Q?

F. W. G. (Torquay).—*Why* should not a parson have shares in a brewery? Thanks for *Guardian* cutting.

D. C. (Ealing).—Our Editor stood at the last election as a Liberal, but reserved to himself a large measure of independence.

G. H. H. (Leeds), T. H. D. (Notting Hill Gate), and others.—We have no means of checking the denominations of clerical shareholders. Of course, many Nonconformist ministers would not be described as "Rev." in semi-official documents.

G. B. (Birmingham).—An obvious misprint, upon which we do not think we will waste one of our priceless biscuits.

"Apollon" (Sutton).—We dealt with the Hall Caine cigarette editorially some weeks ago.

Mr. Edwin Easton, Secretary of the Royal Eye Hospital, Southwark, calls our attention to the fact that it is the Hospital Sunday Fund, and not the King Edward's Hospital Fund, which has its Sunday collection. We thank him for the correction.

J. B. M. (Dundee).—The Press hoax scheme, being editorial, was to have been taken seriously, but you will have observed that it is now withdrawn.

A. D. D. (East Ham).—We have done with Limericks, thank you.

W. F. O. (Felling-on-Tyne).—Do not listen to such irresponsible nonsense.

W. T. (Truro) went in for a childishly easy puzzle competition, advertised in the *News of the World* by the Goldware and Electro Company, 23, Australian Avenue. Of course, he was successful. He was then told that all he had to do to share in cash prizes to the amount of £100, was to sell one of their "famous Crysparkle rings" for 1s. 11d., when, in addition to the cash prize which he had won, he would receive another article free. He sent the money and found the ring was worth about twopence, and that the present—a chain—was of about the same value. He then received the usual typewritten circular from the Dorado Watch swindlers, but was not "having any." He has written several times for his cash prize, but without obtaining a reply. No doubt he will next get the Pan-Asiatic bait dangled in front of him. Our readers will remember that a man—calling himself "Lawrence"—is running all these swindles. Have not the police enough evidence to move in the matter?

(*We regret we are obliged to hold over a large number of replies.*)

Liverpool VICTORIA Legal
FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

CHIEF OFFICE—ST. ANDREW STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Claims paid exceed ..... £3,4 0..00
Invested Funds £3,160,000
Cash Bonuses paid £333,000
LIFE AND ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES AT POPULAR RATES.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
ARTHUR HENRY, Secretary.

LIPTON'S

Tea Merchants.

By Special Appointment
To His Majesty the King.

By Royal Warrant
To Their Majesties
The King and Queen of Italy.

GROWERS OF THE FINEST TEA THE WORLD CAN PRODUCE.

NO MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS.

NO QUALITY EQUAL TO LIPTON'S.

Direct from the Tea Gardens to the Teapot.

Sole Proprietors of many of the most famous Tea, Coffee and Cocoa Estates in Ceylon, covering thousands of acres.

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CHIEF OFFICES:
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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES EVERYWHERE.

LIPTON'S TEA

THE
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

TENNESSEE COPPER COMPY.

200,000 SHARES. 25 DOLLARS PAR.

PRESIDENT:—J. PARKE CHANNING.
VICE-PRESIDENT:—FREDERICK LEWISOHN.
TREASURER:—J. H. SUSMANN.
SECRETARY:—E. C. WESTERVELT.

DIRECTORS.

H. H. ROGERS. ALBERT LEWISOHN.
J. H. SUSMANN. FREDERICK LEWISOHN.
E. C. WESTERVELT. WALTER LEWISOHN.
PHILLIP S. HENRY. J. PARKE CHANNING.
JAMES PHILLIPS, JUNIOR.

TRANSFER AGENTS, NEW YORK, NATIONAL CITY BANK.
BOSTON, OLD COLONY TRUST.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Your Directors present for your consideration reports for the year 1907 of Mr. B. Britton Gottsberger, the General Manager, and of Mr. J. H. Susmann, the Treasurer.

The increased cost of production of copper for the year was due to higher wages and greater cost of supplies, a condition usually co-existent with higher prices for the metal.

While we have not reduced wages since the fall in the price of copper, the increased efficiency of the labour at the mines and smelter incident to a surplus of available men has made a most marked reduction in costs for the past two or three months.

This increase of available labour has permitted us to resume sinking at the various mines, and we shall be able to show a marked increase in the ore in sight by this time next year.

The Sulphuric Acid Plant was completed at the end of the year, and one half of it has been in operation since the beginning of January. Various details of adjustment are being worked out, and as soon as these are finished the other half will be put in commission.

The mines, railway and reduction works are all in perfect physical condition, upkeep not having been neglected in the slightest degree, and we can look forward to no extraordinary expenditures on account of construction during the coming year.

In December the Board of Directors, appreciating the services of Mr. B. Britton Gottsberger, who was in charge of the work as Assistant Manager for the year, appointed him as General Manager with full authority.

(For the Directors),
J. PARKE CHANNING, *President.*

February 27th, 1908.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Your Treasurer begs to submit herewith statements of account and report of the financial operations of the Company for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

The production for the year from ore out of the Company's mines amounted to 12,599,019 lbs. of fine copper. In addition to this, 205,133 lbs. were produced from Custom Ore; 2,230,136 lbs. of the copper produced were electrolytically refined during the first half of the year; the remainder was marketed in the form of pig copper. There were recovered in addition 14,905 ozs. silver and 85 ozs. gold, part of which was derived from Custom Ore. The proceeds from the sale of the precious metals recovered have been credited to copper sales. The cost of electrolytic copper, after allowing for gold and silver, was 12.22 cents per pound.

The cost of producing and marketing per pound of fine copper in pig was as follows:—

Cost at Works	10.44 cents.
Freight, insurance and other selling expenses	.68 "
Taxes, legal and administration expenses	.67 "
Total	11.79 "

The profits for the year, after deducting $70,000.00 for depreciation of the plants in Tennessee, were $800,634.58. The sum of $150,000.00 has been transferred from the General Depreciation Account and credited to Smelter Construction. Similar transfers have been made in cases where equipment has become obsolete.

Dividends of $1.25 and $2.00 per share on the stock of the Company, aggregating $650,000.00 were paid January 28th, 1907, and August 15th, 1907, respectively. An additional dividend of $1.25 per share, amounting to $250,000.00 was paid out of the profits on February 15th, 1908.

The sulphuric acid plant was completed in December, 1907, and is now producing acid. No revenue was derived from this source during the year 1907.

The sum of $728,067.11 has been expended for new construction and equipment. Of this amount $504,525.00 has been expended on the construction of the plant for the manufacture of sulphuric acid about $114,000.00 in improving the smelting plant, and the balance in building houses for employees and providing necessary additional equipment for the mines and railway.

The entire plant is in most excellent condition, and no additional new construction involving the expenditure of large sums of money is contemplated for the year 1908.

Respectfully,
J. H. SUSMANN, *Treasurer.*

February 27th, 1908.

BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.

	Dollars.	Dollars.
Mining Property and other real estate, original cost	3,407,400.00	
Expended for development previous to July 1st, 1901, since which time all such expense has been charged to operating	204,567.89	3,611,967.89
Bond Issue Discount Account		33,750.00
Polk County Equipment	6,901.15	
Burra Burra Equipment	128,658.18	
London Equipment	29,583.25	165,142.58
Air Drill Equipment	10,691.34	
Diamond Drill Equipment	1,542.18	
Cars and Skips	6,110.32	
Teams and Equipment	1,354.87	
Portable Machinery	12,552.50	32,251.15
Railway Construction	192,831.10	
Railway Equipment	85,383.01	278,214.11
Smelter Construction		1,130,814.08
Sulphuric Acid Plant		702,588.97
Quarry Equipment		49,705.38
Store Building	15,085.01	
Dwelling Houses	241,752.80	272,003.66
General Office Building	12,165.85	
Sundry Stocks at Mines	303,419.46	
Stocks in Merchandise Department	49,932.58	
Construction Accounts to be charged out later	3,490.73	356,842.77
Sulphuric Acid in Process		14,352.11
Copper Production Inventory		234,918.57
Accounts Receivable		1,829.07
Bills Receivable (Collateral Loans)		100,000.00
Cash Reserve (Against Bond Issue)		37,500.00
Cash		6,127.12
		7,028,397.46

LIABILITIES.

	Dollars.
Capital Stock	5,000,000.00
5 per cent. Mortgage Bonds	400,000.00
Depreciation Account	112,000.00
Reserve for Liability Insurance	3,181.98
Sundry Creditors	88,597.51
Profit and Loss	2,424,617.97
	7,028,397.46

PROFIT AND LOSS.

DR.

1907		Dollars.
Dec. 31.	To Interest and Discount	2,539.16
"	" Bond Issue Discount Account	7,500.00
"	" Interest on Bonds	20,000.00
"	" Depreciation	70,000.00
"	" Profit for Year	800,634.58
		900,673.74
	To Dividends Nos. 5 and 6, Paid	650,000.00
	" Balance of Profit	1,424,617.97
		2,074,617.97

CR.

1907		Dollars.
Dec. 31.	By Royalties, Tolls, and Hdse. Dept.	60,715.87
"	" Copper Production	839,957.87
		900,673.74
	By Balance of Profit for 1906	1,273,683.39
	" Net Profit for 1907	800,634.58
		2,074,617.97

NOTE:—From cables received in London from Messrs. Lewisohns, it is estimated that the minimum profit to be derived from the sulphuric acid will be 300,000 dollars per annum.

RACING NOTES.

By W. Lotinga.
("Larry Lynx" of "The People," and "Magpie" of "The Globe.")

New Sires.

Among the cracks at the stud this season are Polymelus, Spearmint, Velocity, Troutbeck, Ob, Beppo, Picton, and Kilglass.

It would have Paid this Winter.

Very few executives insure their meetings nowadays, the rate asked being prohibitive, having jumped from 6 per cent. four or five years ago to 25 per cent. at the moment.

More Benefit from Racing.

It would hardly be credited, but tradesmen and others in the West End were longing for the opening of the flat-race season, which they say immensely booms business.

The Lucky Executive.

Newbury has very quickly taken its place in line with other important fixtures, and this year claims 14 days' racing, half each on the flat and at jumping. All their fixtures are two-day gatherings.

Must Beat Us in the Long Run.

We are really mad to take 11 to 10 about horses over three miles of country, but we do so, and it usually "comes off," the saying being that whatever the risks concerning the favourite "they have all got to do it."

Prophetic.

A quiet and an odd sort of week—the calm after the storm! Newbury, of course, provides the sport, and its Spring Cup will fall to whatever can beat

Longcroft,

whose sale I can hardly realise Mrs. Walmsley effecting. On this more severe course,

Reality,

who was "chopped" for speed at Lincoln, is worth supporting each way in the Thatcham Handicap.

R. W. WESTBROOKE
45, PALL MALL, S.W.
NO LIMIT. NO DEDUCTIONS.
Telegrams: "BROOKLET LONDON." Telephone Nos.: 231 & 232 Gerrard.

W. H. SAUNDERS'
Telegraphic Address is "Plastering, London."

Estab. 1889. THOS. R. HIGGINS, Estab. 1889
(A Member of the Principal London Clubs),
329, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.
THE above well-known and old-established Agent will be pleased, on receiving satisfactory references, to open an account, treat you fairly, make no deductions, and settle promptly.
Telegraphic Address: "Vestalia, London."
'Phones: 789, 650, 198 Deptford.

TRACE AND PERCY,
15, JERMYN STREET, LONDON, S.W.
NEW BOOK of RULES containing absolutely the best Terms SYSTEMS and every description of BUSINESS undertaken.
LARRY LYNX, in the "People," April 1, 1906, attributes our success to Straightforwardness and Accuracy.

A. HEATHORN
(Member of Tattersall's),
41, PICCADILLY, W.
Books open on
NEWBURY CUP and CITY AND SUBURBAN.
Also FLUSHING, HOLLAND.
Advantageous Terms Post Free on Application.

When you want to beautify, strengthen and preserve your hair or provide it a pleasant yet harmless daily dressing, you are strongly recommended to try
JAVOL
The Elite of Hair Tonics
Madame Melba says:
"I have used JAVOL and find it an excellent preparation for the hair."
Other celebrities are saying the same.
HALF-PRICE COUPON
This Coupon entitles Bearer to a 2s. Flask of JAVOL for trial at 1s. on presentation to any Chemist—failing him, send Postal Order for 1s. direct to Dept. "S."
LEMONT, GOBLING & CO.
11 Queen Victoria St., E.C.
Immediate use of this Coupon will secure you a 2s. flask of JAVOL at half price. To-day is a good time.

MONEY LENT PRIVATELY AT REASONABLE RATES OF INTEREST WITHOUT SURETY, SECURITY, OR FEES. STRICTEST PRIVACY.
CHARLES STEVENS & CO.,
12, Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C.
URGENT LOANS ARRANGED within 24 hours.
Repayments to suit clients' convenience.

CHARING CROSS BANK.
(Established 1870.)
28 Bedford Street, Charing Cross, London, and 28, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C.
Branches: Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Bristol, etc.
Assets, £1,027,940. Liabilities, £1,236,271. Surplus, £371,672.
LOANS of £30 to £2,000 granted at a few hours' notice in Town or Country, on personal security, jewellery, precious stones, stocks, shares and furniture, without removal.
Stocks and Shares bought and sold.
Two-and-a-half per cent. allowed on Current Account Balances.
Deposits of £10 and upwards received as under:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 5 p.c. per ann.
" 6 " " " 6 "
" 12 " " " 7 "
Special terms for longer periods. Interest paid quarterly.
Owing to the nature of our investments, we are able to pay rates of interest on deposits that will compare favourably with dividends paid on almost any class of stock or share-holding insuring the safety of capital. We have been established for 38 years, and our position in the banking world to-day testifies to the success of our business methods, and to the satisfaction of our customers. Write or call for prospectus.
A. Williams and H. J. Tall, Joint Managers.

DOUGLAS STUART,
102-104, New Oxford Street, London.
HONOURABLE DEALINGS. NO LIMIT.
CREDIT ACCOUNTS OPENED.
The Sporting Times of March 7 says: "Mr. Stuart's Rules are distinctly in favour of Backers."

YOU'LL LIKE ME
I'm a Sportsman—I'm straight.
YOU'LL LIKE MY TERMS—They are fair—not one-sided.
YOU'LL LIKE MY STABILITY—It's sound—see the security I offer.
YOU'LL LIKE MY PAYMENTS—
I post winnings immediately results known.
YOU'LL LIKE MY REPUTATION—
16 years—at the "same address."
YOU'LL LIKE MY STRENGTH—
I'm the Largest Turf Accountant in Great Britain.
YOU'LL LIKE MY ADDRESS—It isn't "across the water."
YOU'LL LIKE MY DEALINGS—
They are all completed under the British Flag.
YOU'LL LIKE ME—
Because I have No Limit to either Singles, Doubles or Trebles.
JOHN McLAUGHLAN,
Largest Turf Accountant in Great Britain.
64, POTTERROW, EDINBURGH.
Wires: "GALLOP, EDINBURGH."
Phones: 5220, 5221, 5222, 5223, 1719 1720, and 1721.

ALLDEN BROTHERS.
Usual position in Tattersall's and Small Ring at
NEWBURY.
All Business conducted on the Course ONLY.
No Representatives and NO transactions by wire, 'phone or letter.

W. G. MORTIMER,
51, LEXINGTON STREET,
REGENT STREET, W.
Best Terms. Particulars Free.
Established 1873.

FORTUNES FOR ALL.

HOW THE SMALL SUM OF £5 EARNS GOOD INTEREST AND POSSIBLY A HUGE FORTUNE.

In years gone by, and even to-day, a man was accounted fortunate who, after long and arduous toil, involving shattered health, and even risk of life, amassed a fortune of £10,000 or £20,000. It is the irony of Fate that nowadays a man may secure the same highly desirable end while staying at home in ease, and without any monetary or personal sacrifice. As a matter of fact, he is literally paid to seek his £20,000. That is really what Premium Bonds do. They not only make the task light and extraordinarily remunerative, but your quest of the golden treasure is also paid for. In other words, you seek the fortune, not only without cost, but with financial benefit to yourself, culminating in the acquisition of an immense fortune.

If you have only a small surplus of £5, you can participate in this—the greatest gold-distributing scheme ever originated. Your money is not ventured in any way, for it is invested in a security that is backed by Government guarantee, and that pays a high rate of interest. Therefore, while you are enrolled in the ranks of those among whom £40,000 is distributed in lump sums of £1,000, £10,000, £20,000, and many other substantial sums, you are earning generous interest, so that you are practically paid to accept a present of several thousands of pounds.

Government Security.

This is an extraordinary statement, but it is one that is confirmed and substantiated by Blue Books and official Government documents. Premium Bonds are first class interest-bearing, fully-paid securities, known as Municipal Bonds. Its merits are attested by the highest authorities in Europe, and the principle has been adopted throughout Europe. They are high-class, gilt-edged securities, issued and granted by various Continental Governments and cities in much the same way as our own Consols and municipal stocks.

They are thus a highly profitable investment, apart altogether from the unique opportunities afforded of securing a fortune of several thousands of pounds. These opportunities are really genuine, and they are many. The bonuses or premiums are designed to encourage thrift and popularise the Bonds, and therefore they are divided up into many sums, each of a substantial, though varying, character, so that many of the holders of these wonderful Bonds may benefit.

This result has been achieved. Small holders have shared with the richer ones in the distribution of the wealth. Numerous instances have occurred in which £5 has procured for its investor the magnificent return of several thousands of pounds, in addition to earning for him a regular rate of interest which is often as high as 10, 15, and even 20 and 50 per cent.

High and Regular Interest.

This interest is not of the spasmodic kind—high to-day and infinitesimal for an indefinite time. Premium Bonds are sound securities, and they represent steady and exceptionally high interest. The scale varies according to the particular issue chosen. You may prefer the City of Paris issue, or that identified with Antwerp, or Brussels, or any of the numerous securities issued in various parts of Europe, and also in foreign countries.

Premium Bonds are a world-wide institution, and the issues which are now limited to certain countries are bound to become more widespread as its principles become more truly realised. As it is, they are now sought by hundreds of thousands in Europe and more distant lands. This is not surprising when the advantages they offer are considered carefully. They might be enumerated as follows :—

1. A Safe Investment (under Government guarantee).
2. High Rate of Interest (guaranteed).
3. Marketable Security, convertible at any time into ready money.
4. Hundreds of opportunities.

What investment in the United Kingdom offers advantages in any way approaching these? Remember that all the time the security is guaranteed by Government. It is the fact that Premium Bonds are real Government securities that renders them exceptionally attractive.

An important point to bear in mind is that Premium Bonds are a negotiable market security, and can always be turned into ready money at a moment's notice. A profitable exchange can be made, if desired, of the Bonds for shares in the International Securities Corporation, under whose auspices these Bonds are being circulated in thousands. It is a highly prosperous undertaking, and shareholders are afforded a high rate of guaranteed interest, and everyone has a prospect, under a novel scheme, of serving a term on the Board of Directors at a salary at the rate of £1,000 per annum.

Free Insurance.

And yet, after all, these features which render Premium Bonds such a remarkably remunerative investment, there is one more that should be mentioned. A method which the International Securities Corporation, Ltd., have adopted to popularise these wonderful Bonds is that of insuring the holders automatically. Every purchaser, whether for cash or by instalments, is automatically insured—and liberally too—against both accident and illness. The accident insurance is for £500, and £1 a week, and the illness insurance provides for £1 a week.

It will thus be seen that Premium Bonds constitute the most marvellous investment that has been ever known. A small sum of £5—and if it is more convenient for you to pay by instalments, you can do so without the slightest loss of advantage—procures, if invested in Premium Bonds, exceptional interest (guaranteed, whilst the capital is also secure), hundreds of chances of obtaining thousands of pounds, free and liberal insurance, whilst all the time you hold a marketable security which is of ready-money value, and can be used to give you shares in one of the most prosperous undertakings of modern times, or in any way you may choose. It is needless to point out that this is an absolutely unrivalled investment.

This journal, John Bull, recently published the result of a very strict investigation, and the conclusion arrived at was that the business was honest and honourably conducted, and that there was "no deception."

Full investigation is invited.

Complete official details are contained in a book which can be obtained free on application from the Secretary, International Securities Corporation, Ltd., 485, Westminster Palace Gardens, Victoria Street, London, S.W. This offer is made to all, and no time should be lost in making application for it.—[Advt.]

"GAMAGE"

HIGH-GRADE CYCLES

BRITISH THROUGHOUT. FULLY GUARANTEED.

CASH £3·19·9 ONLY

HIGH GRADE IN EVERY DETAIL.

ALL that goes to make up a high-grade Cycle is in the "Gamage"—only the price is different—£3 19s. 9d.

It is not to be confounded with the parrot-built contraptions at the imitation "Gamage" price.

We were the pioneers of reasonable prices for Cycles—there are scores of our 1900 machines running to this day—just as those of to-day will be running 10 years hence.

Remember: Gamage guarantees them.

They are made throughout in one of Coventry's oldest-established and finest-equipped factories. Built throughout by skilled male mechanics (nearly every cycle factory adopts cheap female labour for assembling, &c.). Built throughout of the finest English Weldless Steel Tubing. Hoffmann's Steel Ball Bearings (no better made); these run in perfectly ground and hardened Steel Cups, as smooth as a billiard ball and as hard as a diamond. The Axles and Hubs are CUT from the solid bar-steel! Double-butted Steering Column, Handsome sloping-shoulder Fork Crown (bevel edged). Handsome and powerful Roller-lever Brakes to back and front wheels. Genuine Westwood Plated Rims. Genuine Perry Frictionless Ball-bearing Free Wheel. Genuine Perry ½ in. Chain with hardened steel rollers. Genuine Lycett comfortable Spring Roadster Saddle——so much for the materials. As regards the finish: the frames are first burnished, then treated with an anti-rust finish, then given three coats of the finest jet-black enamel, then hardened by stoving process; the usual bright parts are then heavily nickel-plated on a deposit of copper, all is then highly polished.

Could any cycle be more?

—— ask yourself.

The phenomenal response to our offer of last year has enabled us to still further improve these wonderful productions. The 1908 Models are being fitted with first grade roadster tyres having extra thick non-skid treads.

Gent's Roadster Model.

"Gamage"

22 in., 24 in., or 26 in. frames

Road Racing Model.

"Gamage"

22 in., 24 in., or 26 in. frames.

Lady's Roadster Model.

"Gamage"

20 in., 22 in., or 24 in. frames.

"Don't judge a cycle by its price"——think that over and you'll be both wiser and richer.

£3 19s. 9d. as a price for a high-grade cycle does seem low, it is low——but that doesn't lower the cycle's intrinsic worth.

The price is low only by comparison, comparison with what others charge you for something similar——often inferior.

Where is the wisdom of "judging a cycle by its price" when you recall the fact that 10 years ago you had to pay £15 for what is now generally £7 7s. or £3 19s. 9d. at Gamages?

By the way, do you recall also that even then the £15 machine was £10 at Gamages——significant, isn't it?

In this advertisement we tell you in as many words as the limited space will permit just what IS in the Gamage machine.

But we cannot tell you here all you OUGHT to know——not only of "Gamage" machines, but of cycles generally——their prices in particular.

All that, and much more, is set forth in a 40-page two-colour booklet we have just prepared——it's not just an ordinary cycle catalogue, but a handsome little booklet you cannot afford to miss.

In it we tell you in an interesting way just how such prices are possible; we tell you just how the machines are made, and of what, and where, and by whom.

We tell you of the guarantee——a guarantee backed by Gamages 30 years' reputation——and we're not out risking THAT.

But all we can say about them is dwarfed by the 100 published expressions of delightful surprise from grateful riders of the only "value for money" cycle——the "Gamage."

Such testimony——and it's only a small part of what we can show you in our offices, should go far to convince the hardest sceptic of the intrinsic worth and many merits of the "Gamage"——apart from the price.

One enthusiast had ridden his "Gamage" for six years, and then had it stolen!

Another has covered 14,000 miles——still on the original tyres.

Another has had 34 expensive machines, he now has a £3 19s. 9d. "Gamage," and says it runs better and stands harder wear than any of them.

Another has ridden on 360 days out of 365!

A sixteen-stone rider has ridden his for four years! He says: "No greater praise can I give you than in ordering another one for my daughter."

"Gamage" machines were ordered by the Lord Mayor for the C.I.V.'s service in the South African War——they came out on top.

"Gamage" machines have been and are being used every day for Police duty, Soldiering, Pleasure and Business, and by many of the world-famous London newspaper cyclists.

Get interested in Gamage cycles for your own sake. Get the booklet. Even if you have already bought your machine——get the book all the same, you'll know better for next time.

A·W·GAMAGE·LTD.
= HOLBORN =
LONDON·E·C·

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